New-York Daily Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT BINGHAMTON.

[SECOND SHOW OF DELEGATES.

Humphrey Dalley Wheedy in their Splendour.

NO PLATFORM.

NO TICKET.

NO NOTHING.

[Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.]

BINGHAMTON, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 29—6 P. M.

The Hunkers gather slow to the quarterly meeting here to-day, but in the place. I do not think there will be more than 300 Delegates present, and among them there will be any more, except the old leaders, WRIGHT, BROOKS, SCHAEFFER, REYNOLDS, CHAVENS, BARNARD, HAMMOND and the two brothers SMITH, seem to be about all of note that have appeared.

After the formation of the credentials, and the distribution of small routine work, there has as yet been nothing done. There will be no ticket nominated at this session. The great trouble is how to dispose of the Philadelphia Platform. There plans are proposed: First, to endorse the National Resolutions; second, to repudiate the twelfth section; third, to do nothing but receive the report of the State Delegates and lay it on the table. In favor of the first are the SOFTS, REYNOLDS and most of the Eastern Delegates.

The Western men, led by CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER, of the City, are for kicking over the Philadelphia way pretty well, and for building a platform with one or two Free-Soil planks in it. They went to have a little give-and-take in their home work. President BARNARD and, I think, Senator BROOKS would like to give the Slavery question a wide berth.

They are for present number three. It is difficult to conjecture which of these views will prevail. In any event, I think there is to be trouble in the camp. Rather more than I see here to reconcile such Hunkerdom elements as make up the Hinman Committee from New-York to Buffalo, and Mr. [illegible] assures they have a set of men who will bind where subpœnas cannot save them. They have adjourned to meet meeting for to-morrow, at which addresses are to be made by some ten or a dozen of the hottest chaters. Hon. JOHN T. HEADLEY, who, report has it, will head the Hindoo Scale ticket, arrived this afternoon, and will speak in public to-morrow.

There are several Southern Lions here who are expected to roar. They are urgent for a Pro-Slavery movement, and it is said are using strong arguments.

There are representatives here from one hundred and eighty Counties in the State. It was reported that in 1852 there were over twelve hundred Democrats. The Treasurer reports the debt in the Democratic War Chest one hundred and fifty-six dollars, and hopes something will have to be done with which to pay up. I do not think any Platform will be adopted.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL STENOGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

BINGHAMTON, TUESDAY, Aug. 28.

The Know-Nothing State Convention assembled at Bidgham Hall in this place at 10 o'clock this morning. The Delegates number about six hundred, and several hundred more are expected to-night. The proceedings thus far have been very private; but it is understood that nothing of importance has been done to-day.

At the Session of the Convention this evening, Albany was selected as the place for the Nominating Convention, and Commodore for the next Annual Session. To-morrow, the Philadelphia Platform will probably come up. Delegates are arriving in every train.

A Suspected Slaver.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

On Friday last, a person sailing from Louisiana, obtained a clearance from the Custom-House for a suspicious-looking sloop-of-war, named *Mary E. Smith*, purporting to be bound for Montevideo, in ballast. During Saturday, a large number of water casks and quantities of beans were put on board and the vessel hauled off into the stream. The Collector becoming suspicious, sent three Custom-House officers on board, when the Captain got in sail, taking the officers with him. The officers arrived back last night having been put on board a steamer in the lower harbor. The schooner is supposed to be engaged in the slave trade.

The Charlestown Navy-Yard—The New Steamer Merrimac.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

Nearly one thousand workmen are now employed in the Charlestown Navy-Yard. The new steamer *Merrimac* is rapidly being equipped for sea. The *Saranac* is taking her armament on board, and will be ready for sea in a few days.

The Yellow Fever in Virginia.

PETERSBURG, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

We have intelligence from Norfolk down to yesterday afternoon, and so far from any abatement of the fever, from what we can learn, it seems worse than any time in the past, amongst the inhabitants was yesterday. During the 24 hours ending at noon on Monday there were 35 deaths; amongst them Major WOODS.

The mortality at Portsmouth is also represented as fearful. Among the most recent victims were Capt. DICKINSON, Mrs. GRAVES, WM. SMITH, Mrs. STOCKY, EDWARD WM. SMITH, N. ELLERSON, JOHN WINTER, &c.

The Virginia Know-Nothings.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

In the Virginia Know-Nothing State Council at Richmond an informal resolution was offered by Hon. SAMUEL M. BOYCE, embracing the sentiment, that both secrecy and the religious test of the party ought to be abolished, and that the naturalization laws ought to be totally repealed. The object was merely to ascertain the sense of the Council on the question, and it was unanimously in the affirmative.

Texas Election, &c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

We are in receipt of New-Orleans papers of Wednesday last, containing details of the latest news from Texas.

In Hays County, PEASE, the Democratic candidate for Governor, had 2,300 majority.

The yellow fever had made its appearance at Houston.

The Reported Death of Mr. Slamm.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

A Speech received here from an army officer at St. Louis, says that Dr. SLAMM is not dead. [The statement that he had fallen a victim to cholera at first appeared, emanated from the enterprising editor of a St. Louis paper.]

Spiritual Communion.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

Mayor HAYDEN, of Rochester, and the members of the Council of that city, and other officials, with a number of Aldermen from Elmira, arrived here this morning, and were officially received in Independence Hall. Mayor CONRAD welcomed the guests, and Mayor HAYDEN returned thanks for the reception, and hoped soon to welcome the Mayor and Council of Philadelphia at Rochester. The guests dined at the American Hotel, and afterwards visited Fairmount.

The Explosion of the Steamer Hetzel—Five Lives Lost.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

The report that the steamer *Hetzel*, of the Coast Survey, burst her boiler near the Capes of the Chesapeake, proves to be true. It happened on the 24th inst. The following persons were killed: SAMUEL C. LATHERS, third assistant engineer; WILLIAM BULGER, WILLIAM GARDNER, JOHN T. KNIGHT, firemen, and BERNARD MORAN, seaman. MICHAEL SCANLAN was badly injured, and COLEMAN WELCH, BENJAMIN F. VAN HORN, seamen, and D. E. MARSHALL, quartermaster, slightly.

Steamer Reported off Halifax.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Aug. 28—11 P. M.

Just before dark the outer telegraph signaled a steamer in sight, west of Sambro Light, (20 miles S. E. of this city,) but as yet we have no confirmation of the report; and as the evening is fine, the presumption is that the announcement was incorrect, although it is possible the reported steamer may have been the *Hermann*, which was to have sailed from Southampton for New-York on the 15th inst.

The Soft Shell Saints Convention.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

Large numbers of Delegates to the Soft Shell State Convention have arrived, and the hotels are quite full. There is no general caucusing to-night, and but very few and unimportant private caucuses. The arranging matters for the Convention seem to be done in the street.

Universalist State Convention.

UTICA, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

The Universalist State Convention assembled here this morning. Judge GRAVES was chosen Moderator, and Rev. Messrs. THATCHER and TOMLINSON, Clerks. Various reports were received and a new Constitution was adopted. A series of reform resolutions were introduced and tabled.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 27.

The number of deaths in this City during the past week, was 471, including 357 from yellow fever. This is a considerable decrease and mostly occurred in the latter part of the week.

From Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 27.

By the steamer *Neptune* we have later dates from the Rio Grande.

The revolutionists in that section were waiting to hear of the downfall of SANTA ANNA, and consequently were inactive.

Navigation of the Ohio.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

The river now measures six feet and is rising. Business is very active on our wharves, and nearly 5,000 barrels Flour were shipped eastward yesterday.

Soft-Shell Convention at Rome, N. Y.

UTICA, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

The Soft-Shell Fifth Judicial District Convention, at Rome, to-day, nominated Judge ALLEN for reelection.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Separate Republic in Northern Mexico—A More Liberal Commercial Policy for Mexico—Santa Anna and Adams & Co.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 27, 1855.

The Northern States of Mexico will now avail themselves, it is thought, of the downfall of the Central Government to form a separate Federal Republic, upon the model of the United States, and to adopt our liberal commercial system, which is so necessary for the development of their resources. They may be aided in that object by volunteers from the United States, who may entertain the design of bringing those States, ultimately, under the folds of the American flag. It would not be a bad movement for the Mexican States, though for us it would be a poor bargain, both politically and financially. We can no longer, without much sectional agitation, annex foreign Territories to the Union, or even organize Governments for the Territory already possessed by us.

Every one must, however, hope for Mexico, that out of her present confusion she may emerge a well constituted republic. That may be impossible at present—but certainly, it is not difficult for her, whether under one or many governments, to promote the development of her great resources, by removing restrictions and exactions from her commerce and all her industrial pursuits.

I notice among the items of intelligence from California, a humbug story of more conflicts between SANTA ANNA and the late house of ADAMS & Co., of California, in regard to coinage. The story is evidently formed out of a transaction which of itself was highly creditable both to SANTA ANNA and to the enterprising house in question.

This firm of A. and Co. applied through their agent, Mr. WARD, a respectable member of the late firm of WARD, KING & Co., of California, for a contract to establish a mint in Lower California. SANTA ANNA closed a contract with them for this object, and on the terms following: That ADAMS & Co. should pay the Mexican Government one per cent. upon all their coinage; that they should, in their coinage, conform to the Mexican standard of weight and fineness; that they should coin chiefly doubloons; and that, if any of their coins fell short of the Mexican standard of fineness and weight, they should forfeit the contract and a large stipulated sum besides. Soon after this contract was closed, the house of ADAMS & Co. fell into embarrassments, and they were unable to establish this mint, and never did it.

Mexico in Texas.

From the Galveston News.

GALVESTON, Saturday, Aug. 4, 1855.

Not one word of news have I to offer that could reasonably interest you. Last week an hombre had his head broken by a brother of one BEN HINES. The gentlemen stepped out just before the officers with a writ of "no go" stepped in. Whether the Mexican died I have not heard; it matters but little, however, as the whole race hereabouts is becoming a useless commodity; becoming cheap, dog cheap. Eleven Mexicans, it is stated, have been found along the Nueces in a hung up condition. Better so than to be left on the ground for the howling *lobo* to tear in pieces, and then lowrihd more for the red peppers that burn his inside raw.

A gentleman came to town but a day since, and reported having found the body of an American in a putrified state, "just out here;" his clothes having been burned, and his remains badly mutilated, but that a gold chain and money belt were hard by; the belt having discharged its contents—the chain probably dropped. Everybody knew who it was in a moment. A jewelry peddler having left for the Rio Grande but a few days previous, of course it was he. Twelve good and lawful men, by the Coroner, were at once summoned to hold an inquest; but twelve hours' faithful search, in the hot sun, watching for buzzards and scenting all the while, revealed to the murder-stricken jury that they had been sold, without a grease spot or scratch (except what grease was rubbed out of them and scratches from the shapperal, on their own dear persons) to show for it.

We are all on the qui vive—some of us in particular—for Gen. SMITH, I am informed, has written to his wife, from San Antonio, that he has already collected quantities, and will speedily pull up stakes for the Alamo. God grant the gentleman success, beauty and happiness in his new quarters; he is a gentleman, every inch of him, and his grey hairs entitle him to much, of what the soldier gets but little.

THE ELLEN JEWETT TRAGEDY.

Death of Richard P. Robinson—Remarkable coincidences of the Ellen Jewett Murder.

There seems to be no doubt of the truth of the report that RICHARD P. ROBINSON, the reputed murderer of ELLEN JEWETT, died recently at Louisville, Kentucky. The letter from the proprietor of the Gait House to the editor of the New-Haven paper, from which we copied it, was very explicit and deemed to be conclusive. The death of ROBINSON has revived in the public mind the recollection of one of the most remarkable of the many dramatic and thrilling occurrences of which our City has been the scene. ROBINSON was acquitted of the murder—but public opinion at that time, considered him guilty, and this conviction of his guilt has been rather strengthened than impaired with the lapse of time. ROBINSON himself always asserted his innocence, and never, from first to last, by word, look or act, even in his most engrossed moment, betrayed anything like the consciousness of guilt. When he was first arrested on the Sunday morning after the murder was committed, his manner was easy and perfectly self-possessed. He was asleep at his boarding house in Dey street, when the officer rapped loudly at the street door. His room-mate—a young man named TAW—heard the noise, got up, and going to the door of the room, heard the persons who had entered inquire for ROBINSON. He waked ROBINSON, who was sleeping soundly, and told him some gentlemen wished to see him. He asked whether he should get up, or whether they could see him as he was. Being told they wished to see him in private, he got up, dressed himself, went into the hall to see them, came back and told TAW he was going out with them, at their request, though he did not know for what purpose, and that he would be back by breakfast time. There was not the remotest indication from his manner, his language or his looks, according to the testimony, both of TAW and of the officers, that he had the slightest suspicion of the errand on which they had come.

We have heard it stated that when COMBE HOFFMAN called upon him, after being engaged for his defence, he said to him,—"Now, ROBINSON, whether you are guilty or innocent, I have made up my mind to defend you. I want you, therefore, for your own sake, to tell me distinctly and truly all the circumstances of the affair exactly as they occurred; for it will be necessary for me to know the precise truth of the whole transaction". ROBINSON paused a moment—looked him full and steadily in the face, and replied—"As God is my judge, Mr. HOFFMAN, I know no more about the death of that girl than you do."

About two years ago as Mr. HOFFMAN sat in his office in Wall-street, a gentleman walked in and coming up to him said: "This is Mr. HOFFMAN—I see you do not remember me—my name is ROBINSON." He then spoke of himself, said he was living in Texas and doing well, and added that he had no particular reason for calling—nor did he suppose it a matter of any consequence what he should say in regard to the question of his guilt or innocence of the murder of ELLEN JEWETT. But, without expecting to change Mr. HOFFMAN's opinion on the subject, whatever it might be, he said he had thought it would be a satisfaction to himself to call upon him and say, after the lapse of nearly twenty years, that he was perfectly *innocent* of the crime that was laid to his charge.

Whether he WAS guilty or innocent is, at this late day, a matter rather of speculative than practical importance. There were three persons, to a greater or less extent suspected of the murder: two of them, including ROBINSON, have gone to their last account:—the other, ROSINA TOWNSEND, the keeper of the house where the tragedy took place, left the City soon after and returned to her early home at Castleton, near Albany,—where she had lived before removing to Cincinnati with her husband who there deserted her for another woman, from which place she came to this City. She has since married a carpenter, and become a member of the Church, and is said to have lived a secluded, exemplary and charitable life. Her house stands upon the hill that overlooks the village; and the railroad traveler can catch a glimpse of its roof and piazza as the rapid train whirls him by. None of these parties, and probably no others, would now be affected by any change or confirmation of public opinion as to ROBINSON's guilt. Yet it may not be useless to refer to sundry circumstances connected with the case,—some of which have never before been made public,—which tend to show that the verdict of the Jury was justified by the evidence; and that any other result than the one reached, however it might have coincided with public sentiment then or since, would have lacked the only just basis of judicial proceedings,—positive and inevitable proof.

All the evidence in the case was circumstantial. ROBINSON was known to have been with ELLEN on the night she was murdered. ROSINA TOWNSEND testified that he came there between 8 and 9 o'clock;—TAW testified that he came home between 12 and 1. No one was known to have seen ELLEN after 12; her murder was discovered at about 3. ROBINSON was, therefore, presumed to have been the only person with her that night. His cloak was found in a yard adjoining the back yard of ROSINA TOWNSEND's house; and a hatchet, known to belong to the store where he was employed, was proved to have done the deed of murder and was found in the yard of the house itself. These were the main facts proved against him. The Jury thought them inconclusive. Public rumor, seeking a motive for the murder, said that ROBINSON was engaged to be married,—that his relations with ELLEN JEWETT created an embarrassment and an obstacle,—that she threatened to expose him and that he killed her to prevent the exposure and obtain release. None but a madman, it strikes us, would dream of obtaining freedom and release by such means; and ROBINSON's whole demeanor proves him to have been anything but a reckless, uncalculating, impulsive person,—and far too sensible to have acted upon such a plan.

We do not know that ROBINSON himself ever made any public statement of his connection with this affair,—or any explanation of the circumstances which bore most strongly against him. But so his friends he did; and, as some of his explanations have come to our knowledge, we shall make them public;—being forced to rely upon recollections for the facts, we may not be able to give them with precise accuracy,—but sufficiently so, we trust, for all practical purposes.

ROBINSON said that he had long been intimate with ELLEN, that she was strongly attached to him, and that he was also fond of her; but that he had decided upon breaking off the intimacy, and had informed her of that fact. At their last interview previous to the night of her death, he had told her he should not see her again. She had remonstrated against his leaving her, and had begged him to come once more, even if it was for the last time. He at last consented and agreed to meet her on Saturday night, but said he should then take leave of her forever. His being there that night was in fulfillment of that engagement. The fact that the hatchet and cloak were there slept, and were left there after he went away,—as he declared he did before 12 o'clock,—was explained in this way.

The hatchet was one used in the store where he was employed. A day or two previous to the date in question, he had tried to use the hatchet to cut the bands upon some boxes, but had found it too dull for use. He had spoken of this to one of the porters in the store, had called his attention to the fact that the hatchet would scarcely cut at all, and had told him he would take it up town and have it sharpened. On the Saturday night in question he had, therefore, taken the hatchet away with him and, putting it under his cloak, he started with it for some street above Canal, the name of which we have forgotten, where such jobs were usually done. On his way he stopped at ROSINA TOWNSEND's—to call on ELLEN as he had promised, but intending to stay but a short time. She urged him very strongly to remain, and he stayed until it was too late to go on the errand for which he had started. As he rose to go away, ELLEN urged him to come and see her once more; but he refused to do so. She finally discovered a rent in his cloak,—told him he must leave it for her to mend, and that then he would be obliged at least to call again and get it. He finally consented to do this,—and told her he would leave the hatchet also, as he did not wish to be carrying it backward and forward. And the last he saw of it, before its discovery in the yard, according to his statement, she had it in her hands, sitting down, as he came out of her room. He then went to his boarding-house and went to bed,—and knew nothing of the murder until after he had been arrested for it next day. We have heard that the porter in the store confirmed ROBINSON's statement in regard to the conversation concerning the hatchet—though nothing of this matter, if we remember right, was brought forward on the trial. The circumstances of the case were certainly strong against ROBINSON: and instead of relying upon being able to piece enough of his own statement to throw doubt upon the testimony against him, his able and experienced Counsel probably thought it safer to attempt proof of an *alibi*, which was done by the testimony of Mr. FURLONG, who swore that ROBINSON was at his store down town *at half past ten o'clock* that evening. This evidence being positive and explicit, was held to impeach that of ROSINA TOWNSEND, who fixed upon half past eight as the hour when ROBINSON came to her house. The charge of the judge instructed the jury that they must disbelieve either ROSINA TOWNSEND or Mr. FURLONG;—as a matter of course they selected the former as the least credible of the two and acquitted ROBINSON, on the ground of an *alibi*. A Mr. WILSON has very recently declared, in a published letter, that he was in FURLONG's store *with* ROBINSON, and that FURLONG's testimony as to the time was entirely untrue—that it was not later than eight o'clock. If this testimony had been given at the trial, it would have destroyed the *alibi*, and would have compelled the defendant's counsel to adopt another line of defence. We are not sure that his defence would have been, at all, weakened thereby;—in fact, although it might have been less calculated to impress a jury, there were other circumstances in the case which would have had much greater weight, if the other course had been adopted, than was actually given to them. We will briefly refer to some of them.

ROSINA TOWNSEND testified that ROBINSON entered ELLEN's room before 9 o'clock—that she saw him there at about 11 o'clock, when he was lying in bed reading, and that she did not know of his going away that night. At about 3 o'clock next morning, she waked and discovered a light in her back parlor—a room that ran across the whole width of the house and through which was the entrance to the back yard. She went to it and found a lamp, one of a pair—the only ones of the kind in the house—one of which was in ELLEN's room and the other in the room of a girl named MARIA STEVENS, who occupied a room over this back parlor, and *adjoining* the room of ELLEN JEWETT. The back door was also found open. Supposing that some one had gone into the yard, she waited some time, dozed a little in her chair, fastened the door and taking the lamp went up stairs. She went first to the door of MARIA STEVENS and found it locked. She then went to ELLEN JEWETT', opened it and was met by a volume of smoke. She shut the door—woke up MARIA who came out immediately—and ran to the door and called the watch. THOMAS GARLAND, the watchman who was first called, said that on first accosting him ROSINA told him there was a girl *murdered* up stairs—a fact she could not then have known, as she had not entered the room, but had only opened the door and seen the smoke. Soon afterwards other watchmen came; and one of them named ELDRIDGE, testified that ROSINA urged him strongly to examine the back yard, as something might be discovered there. She led the way, and first found the hatchet: and it was she who first looked over the fence into the adjoining yard and saw the cloak. There was no possibility of exit through this adjoining yard—so that the cloak must have been thrown there from the yard of ROSINA TOWNSEND's house—whether by ROBINSON or by somebody else was purely matter of conjecture.

MARIA STEVENS, the girl who occupied the room adjoining ELLEN's, and whom ROSINA first waked after discovering the smoke from ELLEN's room, had formerly enjoyed ROBINSON's attentions and friendship herself, until ELLEN's coming to the house had led him to form a new acquaintance, and eventually to sever his connection with MARIA. Under such circumstances there would naturally be a good deal of ill-feeling on her part towards her successful rival;—and as jealousy often incites to revenge, it did not escape suspicion that possibly MARIA might have had a stronger motive for getting ELLEN out of the way than any which could be traced to ROBINSON. It was thought strange that, occupying the room adjoining that in which the murder was committed, she should have heard no noise, nor known anything about the affair until called by ROSINA. And what made her connection with the affair still more mysterious, while it deprived the case of her testimony and of any light which she could throw upon it, was the fact that *she committed suicide* about a fortnight before the trial came on.

All these circumstances tend to show that the evidence against ROBINSON was not free from suspicion, which impaired its weight. It was clearly not conclusive. All the circumstances that were proved against him were perfectly compatible with his innocence, however strong the presumption they might create of his guilt. And there were others by whom the murder might have been committed,—to whom stronger motives for its commission were traceable than to him,—and whose testimony against him was absolutely necessary to clear themselves from suspicion. It is true that all the zeal he attempt was made by ROBINSON's Counsel to implicate any other party;—but this was probably because he had decided to rely on the whole to try the case on another theory. He found he could bring direct proof of an *alibi*,—and when he found that evidence was not impeached by the prosecution, he doubtless deemed it safe to rely upon it, whether true or false, than to undertake to construct a new and more complicated theory out of the meagre materials which the evidence afforded. It seemed a desperate undertaking—to show that ROBINSON, in spite of cloak, hatchet and ROSINA TOWNSEND's testimony, was not in the house at all that night; and in any other hands than those of COMBE HOFFMAN it would probably have proved a failure.

But it succeeded; and although we have little doubt that ROBINSON was acquitted upon a false plea, and by false swearing, we are by no means satisfied that the jury would have done right in returning a different verdict,—or that he was really guilty of the imputed crime.

Death of Spencer H. Cone, D. D.

An event which has been anticipated for some weeks past was realized yesterday in the decease of Rev. SPENCER H. CONE, D. D., the well known Pastor of the First Baptist Church in this City.

Dr. CONE's has been a checkered life. He has occupied different positions, and has been in active life for half a century. In his death, the Baptist denomination loses one of its most distinguished members, and a mourning social circle a devoted friend. Dr. CONE had passed the age of seventy years, and the burdens of age began to be laid heavily upon him. For some time past he has been gradually failing, and indications of his approaching end were perceptible at an early period in the Summer. He died peacefully at his residence in this City at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Dr. CONE was a native of New-Jersey, having been born at Princeton in April, 1785. His father, COMFORT CONE, was descended from the first settlers in New England; his mother was second daughter of CEL. JOAB HOUGHTON of New-Jersey. Both parents were members of the Hopewell Baptist Church in Hunterdon County. Young SPENCER enjoyed the advantages of a pious home education. His mother always entertained a belief that her boy was destined for the ministry, and bestowed great pains upon his culture. At the age of twelve, he was fitted for College, and entered at Princeton, but remained there only for a period of two years. Domestic afflictions required his presence at home, and he returned to assist the family by teaching. He never returned to College. After assisting for three months in teaching at the Academy in Princeton, he undertook the charge of a school in the town of Springfield, New-Jersey, and continued in that place for a year. By invitation from his friend Dr. ALLISON, he then assumed the duties of instruction in Latin and Greek at Mr. A.'s Academy in Bordentown, to which place the CONE family removed. The subsequent year he accepted an appointment in the Philadelphia Academy, under Rev. Dr. ABERCROMBIE, and occupied that post for four or five years.

At the end of this period, however, a change came over young CONE's dream. Teaching, then as now, afforded but a limited income in return for very severe application. Wearying of the prospect that constantly presented itself to his imagination, desirous of benefiting his family to a greater extent than he had hitherto been able to do, and believing that he had a mission for the stage, he became an actor. For seven years he remained in the theatrical profession, playing principally in Philadelphia, and realizing an income which ranged from fifteen hundred to twenty-five hundred dollars per annum. But the seven years' period came to an end. CONE was disgusted at the spectacle of an actor of inferior character being ignominiously hissed off the stage, was led to institute moral reflections upon the character of the persons by whom he was surrounded, saw no profit in dependence upon the fickle taste of theatrical audiences, and concluded to retire. He did so. He never resumed the actor's disguises.

His next venture was in the office of the Baltimore *American*, where he took charge of the books and funds. In May, 1813, he was married to Miss SALLY WALLACE MORRELL, a young lady residing in Philadelphia, to whom he had been engaged for two years. Mrs. CONE died only a year since.

During the last war with England, Mr. CONE saw active service. He commanded a Company of Volunteers from the City of Baltimore, and was present at the contests of Baltimore, Bladensburg and Fort McHenry, but escaped without a wound in all.

After his newspaper experience, Mr. CONE undertook the duties of a clerkship in the Treasury Department at Washington; but he remained there only for a short time. It was the last of his changes before he decided upon entering the ministry. The early religious training he had received, working up through all the encrustations of worldly pleasures, and penetrating through the hard coating of a theatrical life, found its full development as he reached the turning point. His conversion occurred during his residence in Baltimore, shortly after leaving the office of the *American*. The circumstances which attended this event have been strikingly recorded by Dr. CONE himself. "Having served the proprietors of the *American* more than a year," (he says,) "JOHN NORVELL, Esq., of Kentucky, who married my youngest sister, (long since dead,) and who has since been Senator of the United States from Michigan, induced me to unite with him, and purchase and conduct the Baltimore *Whig*.... Politics and war completely engrossed my mind.... In the month of November 1813, after breakfast, I took up the newspaper, and saw, among other things, a large sale of books advertised at Wood's auction rooms, and said to myself, I will look in as I go to the office and see what they are. I did so, and the first book I took up was a volume of the Works of JOHN NEWTON. In an instant my whole life passed in review before me. His dream of the lost ring reminded me," &c. Feb. 4, 1814, ice a foot in thickness was cut in the Patapsco River, and Mr. CONE was baptized into the First Baptist Church of Baltimore. His induction into the ministry was as remarkable as his conversion. He was invited to lead the Sunday morning prayer meeting in the little Baptist Church at the Washington Navy-Yard, just then in want of a pastor, preached on the following Sunday, believed he was "called to the work," wrote to Baltimore for and obtained his letter of dismissal, and June 24, 1815, was duly licensed as a Minister of the Gospel. Forty years accordingly have passed since the Doctor began his ministry. His subsequent career is well known. A few weeks after his ordination, in 1816, he was Chaplain to Congress; in 1816 was pastor of the Baptist Church in Alexandria, D. C.; in May, 1822, removed to this City, and here succeeded the pulpit of the Oliver-street Church for a period of eighteen years. On the 1st of July, 1841, by a unanimous vote of the First Baptist Church, he received a call for that congregation, and has since continued its Pastor.

In the year 1826, Dr. CONE was chosen President of the American and Foreign Bible Society, and occupied that position for thirteen years. He was also identified with the cause of Baptist Missions, still for nine years with President of the Triennial Convention, body which at that period embraced representatives from all the States of the Union.

But it is chiefly from his intimate connection with the *New Version* that Dr. CONE has been noted for a number of years past. The agitation of this question, which has since convulsed the Baptist Church, and produced a division in the Bible Society, began as early as 1840. It was approved with great vigor in 1850. A preliminary meeting of the friends of the New Version was held on Monday, May 27, 1850; an adjourned meeting on the 31st of May; and on the 12th of June a regular public meeting was held at the Baptist Tabernacle in Mulberry street, the result of which was the formation of the AMERICAN BIBLE UNION, with Dr. CONE as President. The discussions were prolonged and animated, and occasioned pungent. Dr. CONE had for years fully espoused the idea that the King James version of the Scriptures could only be improved by revision of press and by translation; and he grounded his positions by argument. The sentiment was, that it had become the duty of Christians to procure and circulate the most faithful versions of the Scriptures in all languages. With this end in view, the "American Bible Union" was projected, has been conducted, and still exists. In the death of Dr. CONE it loses a very staunch friend and supporter.

In person, Dr. CONE was of medium height, rather spare; was exceedingly valuable, pure and full of anecdote; warm hearted and generous, he loved his friends and said sharp things of his enemies;—was remarkable for years for an enthusiastic in his advocacy of extreme views received to be right. In preaching, he spoke without notes, and frequently employed copies of the amended version of the Bible in his pulpit. He leaves two children, grown up and engaged in business.

The funeral will take place from the First Baptist Church, at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. A funeral sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. ANDERSON on Sunday evening.

The Yellow Fever at Norfolk, Portsmouth and Gosport.

A Norfolk correspondent of the *Richmond Dispatch* says:

"The congress having nothing else to do (all work being suspended,) hold religious meetings at the churches every day, and the loud wailing and psalm singing chantings of the affrighted young daughters of Africa resound constantly through the air with a melancholy and solemn cadence.

As the number of cases increases towards the northern parts of the city, a large number of families move before it like chaff before a whirlwind. Hacks, carts and every kind of vehicles are put in requisition to bear the frightened fugitives to the country. It is the conceived opinion of many that in great epidemics, amid the distress and alarm of the moment, the sick are often buried alive, and such a belief has obtained some hold here, owing to the following incident. A gentleman died, revived, while his measure for a coffin was being taken, and asked for a drink of water. He drank his rapidly sank and shortly afterwards expired and his measure was retained and used. The same thing happened to a colored woman, and was the subject of much conversation in the town, striking terror to the hearts of many, who in the future of death had presented to their imaginations the greater dread of being buried alive. One of the most lamentable features of the epidemic is the foolish fear that persons have of approaching their sick friends. They will stand aloof in the chamber, if they have the hardihood to enter the lodge of complaint and sensibility at their approach, afraid almost to go near enough to the bed to give the sufferer a cup of water. You may call on them as often as you choose that the disease is not contagious, they will not believe you, and it is useless to talk to them. On this account nursing is very difficult to obtain, and numbers suffer merely for the want of attention. I will go no further, because it does seem to me, that the Court is suspended, and no executions nor warrants issued. The Constables, like the rest of us, have become gentlemen of moderate leisure, and softened by the affliction prompt them would seem to distress a debtor, even at the suit of a large per centage."

Another letter in the Richmond *Dispatch*, dated on the 25th, says:

"I am most happy to say the disease is so far yielding to medicine, said many, are recovering. When it first appeared it was almost certain death to have it. The first case occurred here about the 10th of July. If the disease takes the same course here as it has in other places, it will reach its highest point about the 15th September. As it first breaking out here, our black population was almost exempt from the disease; now it seems to be leaving the whites, and is making havoc among our slaves."

The provisions sent down by the Norfolk people daily, for the use of the sick and destitute at Portsmouth, is the only reliance that many have for the necessaries of life.

Dr. MOORE, of Baltimore, was convalescent somewhat at last advices; and Miss APPERSON, the lady volunteer nurse, was also slightly improved. She is said to be a Louisiana lady, last from Syracuse, N. Y. Her contributions to funds of the Howard Association is said to have been $1,000.

A letter from Norfolk, to the Richmond *Dispatch*, dated on Friday, says:

Returns from our steamers in the country report that much sickness exists among them, the fever having attacked many since they left.

The fever was spreading rapidly at Sewell's Point, Norfolk.

Health of New-Orleans.

From the Picayune, Aug. 25.

The state of the public health during the past week, as declared in the weekly report of interments, is such as to create anxiety among our people at home. Abroad, without comment, it will produce a very gloomy impression of the sanitary prospects of our citizens. It was by far the worst week of the season, and the mortality was unexpectedly and disheartenly increased over that of the preceding week. We are encouraged however, by the opinion of physicians who have watched the course of the disease, that it has now reached its height. Within a few days we look for a decline.

It is making its appearance in various parts of the country without communication with New-Orleans, and after a while New-Orleans may be the safer residence. While waiting for the confirmation of these prognostics, the public have a right and are necessarily very anxious to know the actual state of the city health as promptly and regularly as possible. To enable this to be done most effectually, it is desirable, we think, if it be practicable, to change the day of making up the weekly reports. The sextons might be required to make their returns weekly every Friday. The table could be made up for the Sunday morning papers, which go into the weekly country, and the intelligence becomes spread immediately throughout the interior. Under the present arrangement the weekly papers only contain the official returns made up the Monday previous, five days before the papers are printed.

It cannot require any remarks from us to make it understood that this is very unsatisfactory to our readers, and not at all calculated to serve the city. We therefore earnestly suggest that a change be made at once by all parties who have control or authority in the premises, to enable us to have the returns to be made up as we suggest. It would be well if they could be made up to noon, or better even to the evening of Friday; and we are not aware of there being any serious obstacle in the way of doing this. If there is, however, let the experts, let them be made up to Friday morning. The whole country will then be made acquainted with the health of the city to the latest moment practicable, and misrepresentations of its condition will be checked if not annihilated.

The Norfolk Contribution.

The General Committee report the following collections in aid of the poor sufferers by the yellow fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth:

Amount reported 27th			
Thomas Sumner	100	Merchants' Exch. Co.	50
T. Eddy and sisters	10	Merchants' Exch. Lodge No.	
John David Wolfe	50	112 I. O. of O. F.	50
S. F. Nicoll	50	A. A. R. Hamilton	10
Mr. Bonnet, Jr., Grand Master of Masons	10	Chas. Van Vechten	10
E. F. the sun of Honor and service and city	50	G. Rothacker & Co.	10
G. & L. Pennison & Co.	50	O. F. A. Hamilton	10
Wm. Whitlock, Jr.	50	Total	96,150

WM. H. MACY, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1855.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[illegible] for September is in [illegible] articles are particularly [illegible] which are numerous, show the different trades and occupations of the Russians, with their peculiar costumes. To those who have read Wallace's (the best book of travels of the season) the sketches in the Mosquito Country will be very acceptable. But the most interesting article in the present Harper is that upon early printing, in which the history of that art is traced from its first dawn over the world, to the present time,—the very [illegible] by which we write being, of itself, in its [illegible] perfection, and at its small price, the result of centuries of what printing has arrived at. The portraits of GUTTENBERG, LAURENCO COSTER and CAXTON are admirably executed, but we [illegible] the engraved fac-similes of the [illegible] which were superseded by the [illegible] of typography, [illegible] which word used to imitate the [illegible] with which the monks embellished their written copies. The peculiar devices of [illegible] and other printers, are also [illegible]. The same paper, besides sketching the [illegible] in which printing was first introduced into Europe, treats pretty fully concerning printers themselves, the books which they produced, and some matters connected with printing. Well [illegible] wonder at the difference between what has been and what is, when he arrives at the fact that to produce a single number of *Harper*, full as twenty-five sheets, and printed, not from separate type, but from solid electrotype blocks, as many as ten hundred persons had been engaged. This is one of the miracles of modern science and enterprise, which does not astonish mankind, because it constantly occurs, but is not the less wonderful for its familiarity and frequency. From the Sketches of the Russians we give a few passages:

PROPELLING.

"A droshky is a funny affair. The original idea seems to have been a carriage with four wheels, moving or pivoting from one axle to the other. The driver rather was to mount astride. This arrangement has been enlarged by adding a seat of sorts for the feet, and placing a cushion behind. In appearance it is a doubly reasonable [illegible] magnified. The invalid-chair is a little larger than the carriage. They are the first things in St. Petersburg, where they must number [illegible]. Every traveler has a good word to say for the droshky, and having a constitutional tendency to get from one place to four times as much as they expect to get from any other conveyance, a trait not peculiar to them, little fault can be found with them."

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER!

"As every street corner, as we pass along, we see a little wooden house like a sentry-box somewhat enlarged. In front stands a weather-beaten soldier in a long grey coat, faced with red, leaning on his a huge axe, the handle resting upon the ground, while the blade is on a line with his ear. If you wait a moment you will probably see the house by another, his perfect counterpart, come, travel, rust, and all; while if you look into the little hut you will behold still a third. Many are the generous-souled guardians of St. Petersburg. The three are chosen—jolly bachelors, for the most part old soldiers who have served out their time. Their huge axes may be a terror to evil doers, yet so rare is any tumult in the streets, that for the last half score years it is doubted whether the edge of one has been dimmed with blood. Besides acting as street-police, they serve the purpose of a news-paper, it being a part of their duty to announce the contents of every house in their district, and to obtain his acknowledgment that he has been made acquainted with its import."

DISPATCH.

"The system of espionage is carried in Russia to its utmost perfection of evil. Most European governments maintain secret spies. Under Nicholas they became a regular branch of the Government; but he had the grace to be ashamed of them. In Russia the system is openly avowed. Count Orloff is the head of this department, but thousands and scores are everywhere. It has passed into a proverb, that if three persons are talking together, one of them must be a spy. They are found in every station and sphere of life. No man knows who is a spy, and what is worse, no man knows who is not. The polite gentleman who conversed so pleasantly with you in the saloon, may be a spy; so may the servant who stands behind your chair at dinner; the sailor who fitted you with a coat; the dilliner—Frenchwoman though she be—who sought before your wife's bonnet, may have "several relations with the police."

RUSSIAN MECHANICS.

"The manual dexterity of the Russian mechanics is something marvelous. The favorite implement of all workers is an axe with a broad blade and short handle. The workman wields it with one hand, with it he will smooth a board as well as with a plane, or make a joint that defies the closest scrutiny to detect it. In everything that requires quickness of eye, delicacy of touch, and a steady and unerring instinct, he is unsurpassed. It has been said with much apparent truth, that the Russians are deductive in inventive faculty and in mechanic genius. How far this is a radical deficiency, and how much it is to be ascribed to the want of the opportunity for the exercise of original genius, is a question not easy of solution. It is at all events certain that as yet no great work of art, no wonderful creation of genius, no striking discovery in science or invention in mechanics, has been produced by a Russian."

Pennsylvania is unusually strong this month: it has exhibited signs of gradual but decided improvement, which passed into the hands of its present publishers. The most eccentric paper is a letter of OWEN MEREDITH (BULWER's son,) and MATTHEW ARNOLD—the last brace of "new English poets," who so often turn up. There is severity, but also discriminatory appreciation, in the criticism. "Life among the Mormons," apparently a record of events from actual observation, contains curious revelations of a very peculiar and repulsive state of society. The home-story called "Life Martial," is concluded—with a double [illegible], as the name implies. We [illegible] it to be reprinted in book form, a distinction of which it is eminently worthy. An article on "Hans Christian Andersen," contains many truths well expressed, and is true as well as lively. RACHEL, who is the present work in trade for magazine and [illegible] completion the subject for a capital sketch, which we commend by some one who had seen and appreciated the splendid acting of that truly great woman. There is a brief notice of THACKERAY's last work, written in a kind and gentle spirit, yet strongly remonstrative for the obvious folly ([illegible]) with which it confounds the whole plot in "The Newcomes" into a couple of pages. These are the principal papers of general interest, the only full article, this month, being that upon the late HORACE HINDMAN WALPOLE, in which there is a good deal about Strawberry Hill, and very little about Mr. WALPOLE. The portraits of Wolfe are important and well executed as usual. We find several poetical pieces in the present number, and believing that by far the best of them will be acceptable to our readers, we publish it.

[illegible]

SUNDRY VERSIONS.

When the energy waves of life subside,
And the death-dews come stealing in glassy cold,
I will, whatever be my course or lot,
The immortal guidance in its greedy hold.

There still they shine, through the wrecks of my past;
Far down on their present gaze down;
No time upheaval of the deep shall cast
Their lock—as were shell with them to the shore!

I see them gleaming, beautiful as when
Rose-white they flashed, conveyed of my love,
The warm w'lcomy woman, [illegible]
Pulsated with hope, and stirred, with love's own delight.

The curtain vanishes of my heart as well
Look up to me, as perfect as at dawn;
My golden palace flowered beneath the swell
Do meet my touch, and is again withdrawn.

There sleep the early triumphs, cheaply won,
That left ambition to his utmost verge,
And still the visions, like a drowning one,
Send up receding splendors through the surge.

There was the recognitions, the quick rise,
Whence the heart knows its kin, wherever cast;
And there the partings, when the tearful eyes
Convey each other as they look their last.

There in the Summer even, delicious even,
The soft green valleys drenched with light divine,
The laughing murmurs of the stirrant leaves,
The hand that lay, the eyes that looked in mine.

There from the hour of rear and rapture yet,
The perfect climax of the passionate poem;
There still the relics of what December met
A naked mound—I cannot see for tears!

There are they all: they do not fade or waste,
Lapped in the arms of the enchanting brine;
More fair than when their beings mine embraced—
Of nobler aspect, beauty more divine.

I see them all, but stretch my hands in vain;
No deep-sea plummet reaches where they rest;
No scanting diver shall descend the main
And bring a single jewel from its breast.

The *Knickerbocker* is never so readable as when L. G. CLARK, the very prince of editors, chooses to gossip with his readers. He is a man who uses his eyes and ears when he is abroad, and (as we mentioned when noticing the number for August) has lately been on his travels, of which he gives a pleasant account. The original manner in which he mingles the narrative of his tour and his impressions thereupon, with the usual gossip which constitutes "The Editor's Table," is worthy of especial notice. Thus the travel-readers are coaxed into an "unending series" of guffaws over the gossip, and the gossip-readers are enticed into the perusal of graver matter than ordinary. The mixture makes a good *melange*. Another particularly pleasant paper in this perennial periodical (there is accidental alliteration for you with a vengeance!) is by Mr. SHELTON, entitled "A Day's Angling among the Mountains," redolent of ruralities and duly chronicling a little trout-fishing. We deny, however, that anything but fly-fishing can properly be called angling, though to be sure not only F. W. SHELTON but ISAAK WALTON says to the contrary. Among the more readable of the general articles are Sketches from the Country; a story called The Pride of our Village; a delightful *novelette* entitled The Portrait; the commencement of Captain Sampson Strongbow, and a paper on the Hudson River. There is, as an illustration, a steel engraving of Burnett House, a stately hostelrie in Cincinnati. Here are a few bits of Mr. CLARK's tour:

"During our stay in Cincinnati, we had the pleasure of a visit to the great wine-establishment of Mr. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, whose noble mansion and grounds have often been spoken of in the public journals. The day was intensely hot; but in the various vaults of the immense wine-house, one below the other, the air was delightfully temperate, and at last, where the thermometer sank to some 40°, decidedly cool. Here were puncheons of the 'native juice' so vast, that the celebrated 'Malmsey Butt' might have rolled within them like a cork in a bottle. 'Why, they will hold as much as a *house!*' said one of our party; and the remark was scarcely an exaggeration. Besides these, here were, placed slantingly in racks, two hundred and thirty-thousand bottles of sparkling Catawba, two of which made a 'good *report*' of themselves, as we were traversing the dark subterranean passages. The State of Ohio has had the wisdom to protect the native growth of the grape within her borders, and thus to substitute for spurious 'fire-waters' an innocent and delicious beverage, which is destined to increase in popularity and circulation every year. No man in the United States has done so much for the cultivation of the grape as Mr. LONGWORTH, and he deserves these for the thanks of the whole country."

"It was no argument in favor of Slavery, per se, but it was *very funny*, notwithstanding. It occurred in this wise: As you come down the Ohio, (it is the same in going up, of course,) your boat stops for any passenger or passengers who may shake a handkerchief, or wave a green branch from the shore: hence, one is often 'turned round,' as it is called, with the boat, and loses the 'p'ints o' compass.' When we were gliding along past 'HUNTER's Bottom,' on the Kentucky side, we were 'signalized' back, and turned round. A conspicuous friend of our 'colored brethren' was expressing the opinion that the bond which held them affected the very soil on which they existed, and pointed with exultation to the beautiful line of fertility and comfort along the 'Bottom,' on the Kentucky shore, and said, 'There you see it!—look at *that*, and then cast your eye on the opposite shore, and you can *see*, at this moment, the truth of what I have been saying to you.' 'But, my dear Sir, said his interlocutor, 'that is in Kentucky—the *other is Indiana!* 'Ha! ha! ha!' guffawed a few listeners; and it is but justice to say, that our 'disentant' joined in the laugh as loud and heartily as the rest. He was fairly caught, and did n't *try* to 'die game,' although they 'made game' of his argument."

BOHN'S LIBRARIES. London: H. G. BOHN. New-York: BANGS BROTHERS.

Every man who communicates knowledge to the public at a reasonable rate is a public benefactor. Mr. BOHN, the London publisher, brings out excellent books, at a price so low that nothing but an enormous sale can remunerate him—yet, Mr. BOHN is a public benefactor. Between his Standard Library, his Extra Volumes, his Scientific Library, his British Classics, his Illustrated Library, his Classical Library, his Antiquarian Library, his Philological Library, his Ecclesiastical Library, his Miniature Library, and his Shilling Series, he provides a monthly supply of instruction and entertainment such as never before was brought within the reach of even the workingman's pocket. About ten years have elapsed since Mr. BOHN commenced what has turned out to be a gigantic undertaking. That he has succeeded is evident from the fact of his continuing it with unabated spirit and perseverance.

Now and then, a few odd volumes of Mr. BOHN's various Libraries find their way to our table. Five are now before us—each possessing great value. We have vol. 2 of Professor SMYTHE's *Lectures of Modern History*, and vol. 3 of Dr. CONDE's *History of the Dominion of the Arabs in Spain*, (this last concluding the work, with a good index; vol. 2 containing *Political Miscellanies* of BURKE's works; vol. 4 of DE FOE's *Novels and Miscellaneous Works*; and, complete in a single volume, an original work by GEORGE STANLEY—a well-known English art-critic—entitled *A Classified Synopsis of the Principal Painters of the Dutch and Flemish Schools*. Good books, each and all.

THE AMERICAN PORTRAIT GALLERY. 1 vol. large 8vo. pp. 720. New-York: J. M. ELLIOTT & Co.

A handsome, portly volume, containing portraits and memoirs of about three hundred and fifty men and women, (of all ranks, classes, professions, callings and destinies,) who have taken a leading part, in any capacity, in the History of this country. Of these, three hundred belong to America—the remainder are foreigners; and the editor has deemed well to include them. The collection runs down to the present time, including a variety of eminent persons now living. The portraits are well engraved on steel, by J. W. ORR, from original drawings by S. WALLIN, an artist of undoubted ability. The memoirs are capital—in every instance where we can judge. The memoirs, though brief, are satisfactory; condensed without obscurity, and brief without omitting any incident of interest. This is a work of standard importance, beautifully got up, and remarkably low-priced.

THE ARCHIVES AT LARGE AND TREATIES OF [illegible] Series: LITTLE, BROWN & Co. 1855.

This number is issued in continuation of the standard edition of the United States Laws and Treaties, published by LITTLE, BROWN & Co., of which ten volumes have come time since been published, and the present number completes, we believe, the eleventh volume. The high character of the series is too well known to require comment; especially as copies of LITTLE, BROWN & Co.'s edition, are declared by Act of Congress to be competent evidence of the Laws, &c., of the United States, *without any further proof or authentication whatever*. This number is fully equal to its predecessors.

GOULD & LINCOLN, of Boston, have brought out a new edition (from the last and revised, published in London,) of Dr. ROGET's *Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases*. This is by far the most complete edition ever brought out. In 1853, the work first appeared in London. In 1854, it was reprinted in this country, under the careful and able editorship of Dr. B. SEARS, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education. This was more than a reprint, for the Index was enlarged and corrected, and many additional words were inserted. The author availed himself of these improvements and additions, and has silently adopted them. He has now put forth his work as finally corrected. In this new American edition, every word contained in Dr. ROGET's own final issue has been preserved, and reference is facilitated by a simplified arrangement—the alphabetical principle being adopted. The labors of Dr. SEARS are fully rendered available in this new edition, which is edited by Professor LINCOLN, of Brown University. We do not see in what manner the value of the work could be increased, and we lay it aside, (always within convenient distance of our right hand, for constant reference,) as one of the most useful, able, and satisfactory works an author can consult. It will save much labor of brain, and greatly economize time also.

The Contractor's Book, (of working drawings of tools and machines used in constructing canals, railroads and other works, with bills of timber and iron, also tables and data for calculating the cost of earth and other kinds of work,) compiled by GEORGE COLE, Civil Engineer, is a work of great value and vast importance. Mr. COLE, whose very modest preface dates from Buffalo, has here given the result of his experience on Canals, Railroads and other public works, and engineers or contractors availing themselves of it will effect a great saving of expense and time. They will see at once what machinery and tools ought to be employed, and also what is the cost of labor and materials. The closest details are given, even to showing the exact amount of work which every laboring man should perform in a day. The numerous drawings by J. S. VERHAM have been lithographed by COMPTON, GIBSON & Co., of Buffalo, and are clear and satisfactory. We do not usually state the selling price of books which we notice, (let our readers look into our advertising columns for that,) but we mention now, for the information of engineers and contractors, that it will be sent per express to any part of the United States or Canada, on receipt of ten dollars, by O. G. STEELE & Co., Buffalo.

The Cymry of '76 is the name of an Address touching Welshmen and their descendants of the American Revolution, read before the St. David's Benevolent Society, at New-York, last February, Dr. A. JOHNS is the author, and the address is here re-published at the request of the Society, with an appendix, containing notes, sketches and nomenclature of the Cymri, with a letter on eminent Welshmen, by Mr. S. JENKINS, and a historical sketch of the St. David's Benevolent Society. We dare say that this volume will be interesting to Welshmen. *We must notice that Mr. JENKINS* also suggests that "the origin of SHAKESPEARE's name was [Welsh or Breton] Gallic, and probably derived from *Jacques Pierre* (James Peter.) *Pierre* being sounded in French similar to *Peare*, in English; hence, transformed by SAXON pronunciation into *Shacks*, or *Shaks-peare*. In plain English his name would then be *William James-peter*. The SAXONS and GERMANS usually sound the J. as S.; hence, for Jacques they would say *Shakes*; for *Jack*, (abbreviation of *John*, *Shack*; for *Jones*, *Shones*," &c. While he was about it, Mr. JENKINS might as well have described SHAKSPEARE as a regular Taffy, of the family of Llewellen ap Thomas ap Powel ap Jones ap Edwards ap Davies ap Jenkins.

Cleve Hall, by Miss SEWELL, the author of *Amy Herbert*, is a melo-dramatic story, evidently written in somewhat of a hurry. It is clever—but not equal to her previous productions. The great drawback, which appears to pervade the majority of recent works of fiction, is, that interminable dialogues and long speeches, which bear very little on the *action*, are greatly indulged in. There is abundance of incident, with many changes of scene, and a variety of characters are introduced. But the materials are not new. Smuggling, shipwreck, forged bills, a cruel father, a suffering son, and so on, have been used over and over again, until we are tired of them. In a word, *Cleve Hall* is rather a failure, though there are some good bits of writing in it. Published by APPLETONS.

Dr. LINGARD's *History of England* closes with the deposition of JAMES II. in 1688. Mr. JAMES BURKE, an Irish author, has made an abridgment of it, chiefly for the use of schools, with an *original* continuation down to the present day. There are also added a sketch of the British Constitution, a list of distinguished natives of Great Britain and Ireland, an abstract of Geography under the SAXONS, an account of the *present Royal Family*, and a series of questions for the use of teachers. The whole is comprised in an octavo volume of about 700 pages, and literally contains the spirit, and, where practicable, the letter of LINGARD's great work. Published by JOHN MURPHY, Baltimore.

We have received the second number, (the first has not come to hand,) of a new periodical, published by LITTELL & SON, of Boston, and called *The Panorama of Life and Literature*. It is a miscellany containing the best light reading from the British periodicals, with selections from current American publications. It is much on the plan, but wholly independent, of *Littell's Living Age*, a work which has conveyed information and amusement to a vast number of readers during a long series of years—a work, by the way, of which not even a solitary number has reached us for months. *The Panorama* is as cheap a twenty-five cents' worth as any one can desire to possess, and will make two splendid volumes in each year.

FRANCIS MCNALLY'S *Improved System of Geography* contains a large number of good Maps, with considerable condensed information relative to the countries or districts they illustrate. As a book for teaching it appears admirable, the lesson being thrown into Exercises, in question and reply. There is a good deal of statistical matter, and the pronunciation of difficult names is indicated. The work was commenced and nearly completed by Mr. MCNALLY, a well-known teacher in New-York, and has been finished by the Teachers' Association. The descriptive portion is illustrated with numerous wood engravings. Published by A. S. BARNES & Co., New-York.

Among the most recent reissues of importance we may give a prominent place to ARNOLD's *Life of the Duke of Marlborough*, illustrated with several excellent maps and plans. At this crisis, when the European wars more or less interesting to newspaper readers, it is instructive to learn how the great master of the art of war won his laurels in the last century. MARLBOROUGH particularly achieved distinction by his successful sieges. (WELLINGTON had several failures on the Peninsula,) and those who, seeing how Sebastopol holds out, may desire to learn how fortresses have been invested and taken, will find the information here. Published by HARPER & BROTHERS.

A Journal of Summer Time in the Country, written by Rev. R. A. WILLMOTT, author, (among other admirable books,) of a *Life of Jeremy Taylor*,) has just been published in a neat pocket-volume by the APPLETONS. It is precisely such a work as a Christian scholar, familiar with men as well as books, should have written. It is a melange of observation on country life and other subjects. It discusses several literary potent of interest, and pleasantly introduces anecdotes and traits of authors and artists of the past and present time.

The Heiress of Haughton, by Mrs. MARSH, is the continuation and conclusion of her interesting novel, *Aubrey*, published a year ago. It is a domestic story of English life, gracefully and charmingly written. Mrs. MARSH quotes

"Her pure and elegant blood spoke in her cheeks;
And so distinctly wrought,
You might almost have said her body thought,"

as written by DRYDEN. It is an error. The lines were composed by Dr. DONNE. The *Heiress of Haughton* forms the 90th number of "Harpers' Library of Select Novels," a series of great variety and remarkable merit.

Some years ago a story of Western Life, called *Young Kate*, was published in this City, which soon got out of print. It has been republished by BUNCE & BROTHER, under the name of *New Hope; or, The Rescue—A Tale of the Great Kanawha*, and may be characterized as a superior work of fiction, in which incident and character are well developed. The story is evidently based upon actuality, and some of the personages may be sworn to, from internal evidence, as having been sketched from life.

The proper book at the right time. It is here. J. H. COLTON, of New-York, has brought out a small volume, *The Territories of Kansas and Nebraska*, which contains an account of their Geography, Resources and Settlements, written by JOSEPH F. MOFFETTE, late of Governor STEVENS' Overland Expedition. It is an unpretending little work, but is clearly written, communicates a variety of information relative to a part of our country about which very little is known, and is enriched by a good map.

The Early Choice, a book for Daughters, by Rev. Dr. TWEEDIE, an eminent Scottish clergyman, has been republished here in a very neat form, by T. NELSON & SONS, of New-York. The staple of this volume is the biography of females of all ranks and character, from which the author deduces a moral which young females may profit by if they will properly apply it.

GOULD & LINCOLN, of Boston, have published Major BRUCE HAMLEY'S *Story of the Campaign*, which was literally written in a tent in the Crimea, as the incidents occurred. In *Blackwood's Magazine*, this narrative attracted much attention, and while its style is vivid, its information is unquestionably most reliable.

Trial and Triumph, which is announced on the (brown paper) cover, as "T. S. ARTHUR's Great Household Work," is printed in such out-of-the-way type, and on such execrable paper, that we really have not cared to take the trouble of reading it. Published by T. B. PETERSON, Philadelphia.

The *Rabbit Fancier*, teaching how to breed, rear, feed and manage rabbits, forms the new number of "SAXTON's Rural Hand Books." It is written by Mr. BENANT, who seems fully master of his subject; is neatly printed, and handsomely illustrated—C. M. SAXTON & Co., New-York.

BROOKFIELD'S *First Book in Composition*, on a new plan, published by A. S. BARNES & Co., is intended for the use of schools. If composition can be taught, this little book will be useful. At any rate it is very suggestive, to teacher as well as to pupil.

The last issued volume of COOPER's novels is *The Monikins*, a fiction which excited much hostile criticism on its first appearance, several years ago. *It contains some good passages, but satire* was not COOPER's *forte*, at any time.

A. H. JOCELYN, Wood Engraver and Publisher, has brought out a sheet of maps, charts, and views of the Crimea, and the Baltic, Black, and Azoff Seas. This is a cheap publication, but may be relied on as very accurate.

A Manual of Dental Economy, by CHAS. S. ROWELL, surgeon dentist, has been published by Mr. SCRIBNER. *It is intelligible though scientific*, and practical without being pedantic.

FETRIDGE & Co., of Boston, have published a Plan of Sebastopol, from Government documents, which is the most extensive, and apparently the most complete, that has yet appeared.

The Family Christian Almanac for 1856, issued by the American Tract Society, has already been published. It is neatly illustrated, and contains a variety of useful information.

Mr. Marmon and "The Churchman."

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Mr. EDITOR: It seems that one Mr. MARMON, a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, has lately turned Romanist. *Before doing so*, however, he had, by his eccentricities of doctrine and worship, entirely "used himself up," as they say, in the Church where he was; so that he had no currency, and could not, for some time, procure himself to be employed, or listened to, in his official character. In other words, the Church people had lost all confidence in him, and that, because he had led them to anticipate that he would do just what he has done. So, after trying his hand in several places without success, he gave up in disgust, and, no longer "letting I dare not wait upon I would," fell at once under the direction of the strong bias which, long before, had evidently got full possession of him.

The *Churchman*, as usual, has been "spreading itself" on the subject in several long editorials; its main position being, as nearly as we can gather, that the blame of Mr. MARMON's defection, if there be any, rests not so much with him as with the church he has left, and that, too, because of the Protestantism that is in her. Mr. MARMON, it appears, being a man of *original views*, would not serve the church except in a way of his own; and as the church did not choose to be served unless it were done in her way, therefore, according to the *Churchman*, the responsibility of his desertion lies *chiefly* with her. That is to say, he left the church because she, being Protestant, was not good enough for him; or because he, being Catholic, was too good for her: so that his leaving was more her fault than his.

Now, some of us, who are not backward to own ourselves Protestants, would rather like to know what, on this ground, is to be expected from the *Churchman* itself. Suppose the Church should not consent to be served in the very original and peculiar way in which the present confessor of that paper has chosen to serve her, does he hold that he would be justified in a similar transition? or, at least, that the blame of such transition would rest entirely with her? In other words, supposing he should set out, as he seems to have done, to make himself the greatest man in the Church, is it not to be presumed that, on finding this impossible, he will take it into his head that the Church is not worthy of him, and so carry himself off, as one who, finding that not the grace of God suits him, will seek a better one? He, self thinking the Church all wrong, has undertaken, apparently, to revolutionize her throughout, and bring her to his standard; and some of us are inclined to doubt whether he will not conclude it is of no use, and so revolutionize himself out of her, as several "men of original genius" have already done. That he should ever be without a divine impulse, or mission, for doing anything he may want to do, is hardly to be supposed. It is well known that two of his brothers have long been Romanists: one of them indeed is a Romish Priest, and the other is understood to be much interested in the *Freeman's Journal*. And as he himself, not a great many years ago, was an avowed infidel, and very thick with ORESTES A. BROWNSON, we submit that there is no telling where the "spirit of progress" may lead him. E. A.

Was Washington a Know-Nothing?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the letter of Gen. HOUSTON, on Know-Nothingism in your paper of the 17th, I find the following professed "scrap of history:"

"Is it the first secret political society that has been organized in the United States? It is as well known as any other historical truth, that Gen. WASHINGTON and many of his compatriots of the Revolution, were members of the Cincinnati Society, in which, if I am not under misapprehension, no man is eligible for membership, even, unless he is a native American. Was not this a secret society? Was it not purely political? Was not General WASHINGTON, at the time of his death, President of this Society? I should really like to know what the Anti-Americans think of this scrap of history. They cannot deny it. Then I will ask them, what danger has grown out of this secret political society? Is this the only secret political society that has existed in our country for more than half a century?"

Now Gen. HOUSTON knows, or ought to know, that the *Cincinnati Society* had not the "shadow of a shade" of *political* character, either in its history or its Constitution, but was an association for purely social and benevolent purposes. Nor were its privileges confined to Americans. Its membership was open to *all* of the officers of the war for independence, who chose to enroll themselves. STEUBEN, LAFAYETTE, KOSCIUSKO, LUZERNE, the then French Minister, and I believe, Major L'ENFANT and DUPORTAIL, *all foreigners*, were among its earliest members; and their eldest male descendants are hereditary members to this day.

In all the deliberations of those who founded the Society, there was not a political sentiment uttered, nor is there a word in the constitutions of the General or of the State Societies, that may be tortured into a political expression, unless it is the general sentiment of reverence for the principles which lay at the foundation of the conflict through which they had just passed. The Society proposed to perpetuate the memory of that conflict.

Dr. THACHER, one of the original members, says, in mentioning the incipient steps toward the formation of the Society, "While contemplating a final separation of the officers of the army [then at Newburg, on the Hudson, at the close of the war] the tenderest feelings of the heart had their afflicting operation. It was at the suggestion of Gen. KNOX, and with the acquiescence of the Commander-in-Chief, that an expedient was devised by which a hope was entertained *that the long cherished friendship and social intercourse might be perpetuated*, and that at future periods they might annually communicate, and revive a recollection of the bonds by which they were connected." Pursuant to these suggestions, the officers held a meeting at the head-quarters of the Baron DE STEUBEN, near Fishkill Landing, (now the country seat of Hon. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK,) and a Committee, consisting of Gens. Knox, Hand and Huntington, and Capt. Shaw, which had been appointed to form a constitution, then reported. In that instrument, provision was made for a fund, *designed for the relief of the unfortunate members of the Society*. It was also agreed that an "order," (designed by one of the foreign officers,) by which the members should be distinguished, was in secret, but as a pledge of membership, should be given to each subscriber. It consists of a medal of gold, in the form of a spread eagle, with appropriate devices and inscriptions, suspended by "a deep blue ribbon, two inches wide, edged with white, descriptive of the union of America with *France*." *The Society was no more secret* than any others, whose membership alone constitute their meetings; and it was, in its intentions and character, the very opposite of "purely political," as asserted by the distinguished Texan Senator.

My sole object in this communication, is to "vindicate the truth of history," as the popular phrase is. "WASHINGTON and his compatriots" are so mercilessly dragged into the substance of every political creed, now-a days, that it is well to *go to the record occasionally*, and see whether the assertions of politicians are "scraps of history" or scraps of sophistry. I.

MID GOTHAM, Aug. 28, 1855.

Hon. Abbott Lawrence's Benevolence.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

"His eiper age
Marked with some act of goodness every day."

The departure from this life of the eminent merchant and liberal donor of public and private charities brings a reminiscence of the prompt and cheerful readiness, together with the peculiarly agreeable and pleasing manner, with which the late Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE bestowed acts of kindness to his fellow-men, and contributed services to relieve them in distress—as well as the liberality in gifts to promote the public objects of utility—for which his memory will be ever cherished and entitle his name to the heartfelt gratitude of all who can feel a throb of sympathy for the affliction of mankind.

During the Winter of 1848 and 1849 the grave claimed all that was mortal of a husband and father of six *helpless children* in comparatively destitute circumstances. The writer (then a resident of Boston) knowing their want of convenient means of subsistence, called upon the benevolent to aid in making the widow and fatherless comfortable; asking of two without success, somewhat disheartened him, and had he met with other similar *checks*, it would materially have discouraged him in his purpose. Fortunately he next called upon ABBOTT LAWRENCE, and making known to him the object, Mr. LAWRENCE's manner and expression foreshadowed a favorable response, and with that natural dignity and grace of manner for which he was proverbial, said, "Certainly, Sir, and many thanks to you, my dear Sir, for acting the part you are, and particularly am I obliged to you for giving me an opportunity to attest it."

His open handed hearty generosity infused a spirit of courage for the writer to go on, and to ABBOTT LAWRENCE did the widow and fatherless chiefly owe their gratitude. C.

From Rev. Dr. Lathrop's Eulogy on Hon. Abbott Lawrence.

At the close of the funeral services on Wednesday, while crowds were passing up this aisle, to look upon the face of the dead, as I was standing here just beneath the pulpit, a gentleman, who I saw at once was a clergyman, came, and addressing me by name, asked if he might speak to me a moment. My reply was, "can you not whisper some other time?" I cannot attend to any business amid this scene and with that body lying there." His answer was, rapid as he could speak, as if his heart was bursting for utterance, and with tears streaming down his cheeks, "I must leave the city at 3 o'clock and must speak now. It is of him who has left that body I would speak. Eighteen years ago I was a poor boy in this city, without money and without friends. I was a member of the Mechanics' Apprentices' Association. Mr. LAWRENCE came to one of our meetings. He heard me deliver an essay I had written. He spoke to me afterwards—inquired into my circumstances and character—I made known to him my wants and wishes. He furnished me with means to acquire an education; when graduated told me Harvard was best, but to go to what college I liked. I went to the Wesleyan University. He supported me at it. I am now a Minister of the Gospel in the State of New-York. I saw his death in the papers and a notice of his funeral today. I came in to attend it. He was my benefactor. I owe it to him that I am a minister of the glorious Gospel of Christ. I met him but only once. He has helped them. God will reward him. I felt that I must say this to some one; to whom can I better say it than to this clergyman, and with this he hurried away, leaving me only time to learn his name and receive from him a kind promise to write to me."

The Snake Story.

A Geneva correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, says that Mr. JOHN JOHNSTON of that place recently wrote to Perry, Wyoming County, to inquire into the truth of the stories published concerning a snake in Silver Lake, and that he received the following reply:

CASTILE, WYOMING CO., N. Y., Aug. 23, 1855.

In regard to the various reports which have been circulated concerning the Sea-Serpent in Silver Lake, in this town, I will merely say, as to the statement given in the Tribune, that it is a complete hoax. There were a number of citizens and their wives, visited Perry (the next town) to ascertain the truth of reports they had probably heard, and one of them said he should not be the only person hoaxed. It is supposed he wrote the letter while in Perry, and directed it to himself, and when he reached Buffalo, found it there and inserted it in the paper; and, as a natural consequence, it has drawn a great number of people to the place.

The Indians of Nebraska—Transcribing Hostilities.

From the Nebraska Journal, Aug. 18.

We have no news of interest from our frontier. All is quiet, and not a hostile Indian has been seen, since the unfortunate occurrence at Fontenelle.

As we have before stated, military posts have been established at Tekamah, Fontenelle and Elkhorn City, and communication is kept up daily from Fort Calhoun, and the above named points to the mouth of the Horn River—thus effectually guarding our entire frontier, and affording protection and security to all settlers in Nebraska, north of the Platte.

With the exception of the late affair—the particulars of which we have before given—and several acts of depredation upon the property of settlers, no hostile demonstrations have been made on the part of the Indians, and now that the temporary excitement occasioned thereby has subsided, those best informed and most competent of judging, all concur in the opinion that the Indians do not now, and never have contemplated making any attack on our settlers. On the contrary, all the information that can be obtained goes to confirm the belief that the Indians are disposed to be peaceable.

Nevertheless, to guard against all future emergencies, and to afford the most tender assurance of safety, our peaceful citizens will be armed, and our Territorial Militia will remain on duty until relieved by the Government.

It is a fact that some of the inhabitants in the more exposed settlements came in for protection, but these have all returned, and the reports put in circulation by designing men for the purpose of speculation, that the settlements in Nebraska North of the Platte were deserted and that the inhabitants were fleeing from the Territory, are false. On the contrary our pioneers are going there purposely with their families, some building their cabins, some breaking up "new ground," some building, &c. &c., and at the close of the day each reposes pleasantly under the shade of his own "vine and fig tree," with "none to molest or make him afraid." Emigrants are arriving daily, dotting our broad prairies over with their white covered wagons and rearing new habitations on the rich claims which they have selected. In brief, the prospects of Northern Nebraska, were never more encouraging.

We hope no one will be deterred from coming here by the false and exaggerated reports of Congress from Indiana, for nothing of the kind need longer be apprehended. The inhabitants of Nebraska are exposed to no greater risk from the tomahawk and scalping knife of the savage "than are their anxious friends, in their far off eastern homes."

Southern Views of Political Parties and Prospects.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The Whig and Democratic parties are gone. The name even of the former is extinct, while that of the latter no longer represents the principles which gave it birth. During the very last session of Congress, with an overwhelming Democratic majority in both Houses, a project to modify the Tariff was rejected; the French Spoliation bill, the Harbor Improvement bill, and the Dry Lands bill were passed, and, but for the Presidential veto, would have become the laws of the land, to the waste of the public money and the disgrace of the Democratic creed. And the Collins bill, an flagrant a piece of legalized swindling as was ever perpetrated, was finally passed, over and in spite of Mr. PIERCE's veto. The strange and startling spectacle was presented of a party President compelled to resist a party's violations of its own principles—of a Democratic President opposing the wild, wasteful and corrupt measures of the Democratic party.

Now, what does all this teach? What, but that the old party questions are buried—or, rather, that fixed Constitutional principles no longer form the lights of party action, and that the Federal Government is the convenient instrument of the numerical majority, regardless of right or of the Constitution. *There is but a single question now upon which parties can be rallied—a question unlike all others which have arisen in the Government—not sectional, but simply and wholly sectional—the question of Slavery.* A thousand-fold more intense than in 1847, Abolitionism has shattered every organization, Democratic, Whig, and Know-Nothing, which dared oppose its progress, and subordinated every other party principle to the one absolute test. It matters not what position may be assumed upon other questions, the party which bids for Northern support must, on this, bow before fanaticism. Can any national party, therefore, command success at the North, upon terms short of a surrender and betrayal of the South? Can the Democratic party do it, withered and shrivelled up as it is by the breath of Free-Soil? Must not a question, purely sectional, of necessity make parties sectional also? Ought not the union of the North for aggression, compel a union of the South for resistance.

It must not, it cannot be, that in the South the cry for a national party is to be raised. She is strong enough, and we trust, true enough, to stand *for herself*, unaided and alone, all that honor and safety, in the Union or out of it, may require. In the long and humiliating records of the past, she finds national parties, associated only with her national evil and shame. And now, when the North, upon national alliances, and thrust its resistless sectional demands in her teeth; when the question is, not her life or her death, what folly or blind, or treacherous infatuation, can be that which would raise up the intruder from the dust, crown him with garlands, and offer up to a national party the incense of adulation and servility? No! it is not for the South to speak of national parties. She has nothing to lose, which they can protect; nothing to protect, which they will not murder. Let her heed now the neglected counsels of CALHOUN, and unite in an organization of her own. "*Be thus*, and thus only, that we can defend our rights, maintain our honor, secure our safety, and command respect."

Platform Tackings.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

Since the late eloquence, our Know-Nothing friends talk of re-organizing their order on broad and more popular principles. They finally admit that, as it stands, some of its features are objectionable, and that it should be presented to the public in a more attractive form. From the meetings of Know-Nothings here on last Saturday week, it is obvious that they are about to give us, in printer's phrase, a new edition of Know-Nothingism, corrected and improved by the authors. This brings to our mind an incident related of PETER, the apostle and his servant. PETER, during many years of his life, was a mere weasel in body, and when he looked at himself through a mirror, was almost sure to exclaim, in an audible tone, "God bless me!" On one occasion, after ejaculating "God bless me!" with more than usual emphasis, his servant reprimanded him in this wise: "You ought not to say 'your Maker;' for surely God Almighty can make a new man much easier than he can mend you."

We respectfully suggest that it would be the easier to build up a new party than to mend the entire Know-Nothing Order, which is certainly in the last st

EDUCATIONAL.

American Association for the Advancement of Education.

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

The American Association for the Advancement of Education commenced its Fifth Annual Session in this City yesterday. The attendance was large, and the interest manifested in the proceedings very considerable. The Sessions are held in the small Chapel of the University.

At 10 o'clock, Prof. A. D. Bache, (Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey,) took the Chair, as President of the preceding meeting, and called the body to order. Mr. R. L. Cooke, Secretary, read the minutes.

Prof. Bache delivered his retiring Address—or, rather, spoke without notes of such subjects as came uppermost in his mind. He said he had no expectation of being able to absent himself from his official labors in season to attend this meeting, and so had prepared no set address. His leading idea was that the establishment of a great National University—such as had already been planned, and of which much has been said at Albany and elsewhere—would be an enterprise of the greatest benefit to the community. He deprecated the existence of rivalries between the Common School system and the collegiate institutions of the country, and cited the High School of Philadelphia, an institute the nature of which he praised highly, but which, in its rivalry of the University, has taken to conferring degrees, and thus become a rival in some measure of institutions from which it was intended to be separate. He found that a better system of educating persons destined for mechanical pursuits prevails in Philadelphia than that which is in vogue here. Merrick and Meredith mingle freely on the street and in the saloons; nor does one think less of the other because he is a mechanic, nor the mechanic look up to the other because he is a lawyer. [Laughter.] This was what Mr Bache wanted to see—all classes well educated, no rivalries, the Common School system working harmoniously with the Collegiate, and a great University established, in order to give opportunity to all.

Mr. Bache then retired from the Chair, and introduced Hon. Henry Barnard, of Connecticut, President elect. He made a few opening remarks.

The address of the retiring President was declared open for discussion.

Professor Haldeman, of Delaware, then observed that Education ought to be for all; essentially democratic. He alluded to the researches of Lieut. Maury, as highly interesting, not merely to the scientific, but directly beneficial to the commercial world.

Professor Peirce, (of Harvard,) said, that in his earlier days he would have made any sacrifice to have found himself associated in such an enterprise. He was in favor of a common education, and was opposed to refusing religious instruction in schools because of the dread of sectarianism. As a parent, he would rather subject his child to any sectarianism than send him to a school where the existence of his Maker was not recognized. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Fowler, of Boston, said he felt that a great point in this movement is the assumption that every child is entitled to education. He advocated, very eloquently, the formation of one grand institution of learning. Upon motion, the debate on this subject was then closed.

THE YEAR.

Some miscellaneous business was then called up. Mr. Cooke, in the absence of the Chairman of the Standing Committee, reported that in the interval of the past year the Committee had considered, according to instructions: First, the appointment of an agent. But this had been prevented on account of the absence of necessary funds. A plan had been proposed, and a circular issued. This appointment was justly considered as very important. Such person ought to be [illegible] and worthy of the Association [illegible] large salary. A national [illegible] jected; one member of the [illegible] up the plan for its con[illegible] taking upon himself the [illegible] moral responsibility of such a publication. A prospectus had been issued.

Business laid over from last year was called up, and further postponed.

Mr. Greenleaf, of Brooklyn, Chairman of the Committee of Reception for the city of Brooklyn, and Superintendent McKeen, for New-York, tendered the hospitalities of the occasion to the members, and then they went to lunch, and had a good time till 3 o'clock in the way of social intercourse.

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT TAPPAN.

On reassembling, some formal business was done, and an address was delivered by President H. P. Tappan, of the University of Michigan.

Dr. Tappan's subject was "The Relations of Common Schools and Colleges." The address occupied upwards of two hours in delivery. The obvious relation that exists between schools and colleges was traced. The higher sheds its influence upon the lower. There are, said Dr. Tappan, three stages of scholastic association, deserving of notice—the first, is that in which the individual thinker or artist becomes the founder or centre of a school, e. g. Socrates, and others, the founders of the great school of ancient philosophy.

But there is a second stage. The Greek had everything within himself; his language in its fullness was peculiarly his own. In this second stage commences the work of reference to the past. When Latin only existed as a corrupted tongue, two languages were left to be acquired, before the portal of even elementary knowledge could be acquired. Christ came. He organized no schools—he simply taught. With his Apostles organization began; churches were instituted. Out of this arose a vast ecclesiastical system—a hierarchy.

But this was the period when the *patristic* learning became identified with the theology of the day. The veneration of the clergy for the *language* of fathers was not indirectly without its use. Monastic institutions became the receptacle of books,—the scholar becoming almost necessarily an ecclesiastic.

The removal of the interdicts allowing the free compilation of all classes, originated the *oldest* of the Universities—namely, those of Bologna, Paris and Oxford.

Dr. Tappan sketched next, very graphically, the systematic outline of University study in the olden times.

He then passed to a consideration of modern systems, and found that in popular education we symbolize most with Germany. From the Germans we have borrowed the Normal School—their entire system being one compact organism. The great principle of all knowledge lies in the possibility of all knowledge. The lecturer then sketched the history and constitution of the Collegiate Institutions of the State of New-York; and held that each State ought to have its own university, of which the true idea and proper form ought to be adopted. Emphatically he denounced the *scholastic* forms and periods of study in all but the Prussian Universities. Let the leading institutions strike out boldly into the proper channels. Let the University of New-York make its Grammar School a part of its system;—let Columbia College and the Free Academy do the same, and thus form a consecutive education in one institution and complete in itself. A University around the Astor Library.

EVENING SESSION.

A paper on "Education in Upper Canada," was read by Mr. Hodgins, Deputy Superintendent of Schools. The compilation embodied some interesting details in reference to the progress of education in that country.

In the absence of Bishop Potter, who was to deliver an address to-night, the meeting decided to call for information on the progress of Education in the different States. The Chairman called for information from Maine, from New-Hampshire, from Vermont, from Massachusetts.

Messrs. Fair of Boston, Mr. Allen Commissioner of Schools for Rhode Island; Mr. Philbrick of Conn., and Superintendent Rice of this State gave interesting accounts.

The Association meets again at the same place this morning.

A match of Cricket will be played at New Brighton, Staten Island, between eleven of New-Brighton and the first eleven of St. George, on 6th Sept. On the 7th the Upper Morrisania Independent Club play an eleven of St. George at Hoboken.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Mysterious Stabbing Affair.

A mysterious stabbing occurrence took place at a late hour on Monday night in one of the drinking saloons of, or near, the Broadway Theatre. The circumstances were brought to light after the following manner. A gentleman, giving his name as S. C. Gregory, called at the New-York Hospital in company with a Mr. Henry Bliss, (a salesman,) of Connecticut, said to be at present staying at the International Hotel, when Gregory admitted to Mr. Darrach, the Superintendent of the Hospital, that he had stabbed Bliss while they were in company at the Theatre, with a dirk knife, but both parties refused to give any further particulars as to the circumstances of the case. The Superintendent sent information of the affair to Capt. Carpenter, of the Fifth District Police, who dispatched a policeman to the Hospital. Gregory had left before his arrival, leaving his address as at room No. 103, Crook's Hotel, Chatham-street.

The injured man, in reply to questions, declined giving an account of the matter, persisting that Gregory should not be arrested. Inquiry was then made at the Broadway Theatre, when the officers in attendance declared that such an occurrence could not have taken place there without their knowledge, and that they knew nothing of it. Thus things stood until the morning of yesterday, when Gregory called at the Hospital and conveyed the injured man to parts unknown. The wound inflicted was in the right breast, and although Dr. Dash considered it dangerous, he did not feel any immediate fear of fatal results. Gregory is said to have been slightly intoxicated at the time of the stabbing, which he alleges was accidental.

Report from the Local Inspectors of Steamers—Revoking a Pilot's License.

The local inspectors of steamers for the port of New-York, Messrs. John W. Weeks and Henry B. Renwick, have recently laid two reports before Collector Redfield, which may have the effect of putting an end to steamboat racing on our rivers, which was often a dangerous kind of amusement.

CASE OF THE STEAMER HERO.

The charge was for intentionally crowding the steamer *Manhattan* on her way from Albany on the night of the 14th of May. The report set forth that the testimony being, with a single exception, of persons employed on either boat, is contradictory to such an extent that it does not sustain the charge against Mr. Post (the Pilot of the *Hero*,) so clearly as to permit of any penalty being inflicted upon him. The inspectors, under the circumstances and as pertinent to the present case, desire to state that no pilot is justified in sheering or altering his course when another boat is attempting to pass; but on the contrary, is required to keep his course in the same manner as if no other boat were behind or lapped on, and such sheering or any other attempt to impede another boat will be punished, on due proof, to such an extent as the law will permit.

CASE OF THE STEAMER JOHN HART.

In this case the complaint was against Abraham Benson, pilot of the above steamer, for crowding the steamboat *George Law* towards City Island; for a similar offence towards the buoy at Throg's Point, and fouling her on the 26th of June, 1855, and also for being intoxicated. The inspectors reported that "the first charge was not made out at all; that the second was fully made out, and that the fault of the collision was entirely on the part of the steamer *John Hart*." The testimony shows that Mr. Benson was guided by the orders of the captain of the *Hart*, but this will not avail him, as it is the duty of the pilot to refuse to obey when life and property are evidently endangered by an order which is given when the boat is not in peril, and which, as in this case, was not an ill considered although a well-meant command, to direct the movements of a boat in danger, but on the contrary, an order under ordinary circumstances of navigation which, when carried out, would undoubtedly result in damage to another boat and endanger life. Pilots can easily discriminate between [illegible]

They report that the third charge was not sustained, as far as the intoxication while on duty was concerned; "but he is fully proved to be under the influence of liquor just before commencing and immediately after ending a trip."

The Commissioners doubted their power to punish him for the latter offence, but revoked his license on the second charge.

We trust that the regulations here laid down for pilots, and the penalty inflicted on Benson, will act as a guide and a warning to both captains and pilots, and prevent, in future, that loss of life and property which is too frequently the result of their indiscretions.

The K. N.'s of the Tenth Ward Once More.

On Saturday the K. N.'s of the Tenth Ward made the following nominations:

For Assembly— ——— Dolan, business unknown.
For Alderman—James Griffith, charcoal peddler.
For Councilman 25th Dist.——— Jackson, clerk in dry goods.
For Councilman 26th Dist.—Elias Combs, regalia findings.
For Councilman 27th Dist.——— Whitlock, bookbinder, and partner of Robert Beatty, Jr., the K. N. candidate for County Clerk.

The Brothers at this point became fatigued and laid over the other nominations one week. A *strong* ticket may be expected, if the above is a sample. It is rumored that none of the candidates will take the oath of office until after the *formality* of an election is gone through with. It seems to be easy for them to swear to anything except to support the Constitution of the United States.

New-York Prison Association.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Prison Association, the Agent reported the operations during the month. Since their last meeting 374 persons were visited in our City Prisons. These were admonished, cautioned or encouraged, as their respective cases seemed to require. One hundred and seven complaints carefully examined. Some abandoned, others aided. Forty seven persons had been discharged from custody on their recommendation. Not one of these were old offenders. Twenty-six discharged prisoners had received assistance in money. Eight men from our State Prisons and Penitentiaries were provided with situations and employment. Eleven persons received a supply of suitable clothing.

The Hell-Gate Accident.

We are desired to state, in correction of statements in yesterday's Times, that the engines of the *Elm City* were not only slowed but stopped and backed as soon as the boat was observed under the bows. The boat, however, was not run over, nor sunk. The three men who were in it became alarmed and jumped overboard. This accident should operate as a caution to parties in small boats not to go through Hell-Gate at night *without showing a light*. The boat in this instance, could not be perceived until the steamer was close upon it.

The Chatham-street Fire—Threats.

Threats have been made touching the further investigation of the causes of the fire in Chatham-street. A correspondence, as follows, has passed in relation to the subject, between Fire Marshal Baker and Mayor Wood:

Fire Marshal's Office, Aug. 28, 1855.

Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor:

Dear Sir: In the course of my investigation into the origin of the late calamitous fire at No. 53½ Chatham-street, I am informed that attempts have been made by interested parties to intimidate certain witnesses from testifying in the case.

Any measure you could suggest in this matter to ensure the ends of public justice by causing the truth to be elicited, will be duly appreciated.

Yours, respectfully, A. E. BAKER, Fire Marshal.

Mayor's Office, New-York, Aug. 28, 1855.

Alfred E. Baker, Fire-Marshal:

Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of this date, stating that attempts have been made to intimidate certain witnesses from testifying in a case now undergoing investigation by you as Fire Marshal, and asking whether I can suggest any measures to answer the ends of justice, I have to say, that I shall not hesitate to adopt very summary and severe measures in any case of the kind brought to my notice. An attempt to intimidate a witness is like that of subornation of perjury, which is punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison. Rest assured that every witness shall be protected from annoyance or interference, who tells the truth in the matter now under investigation by you, relating to the origin of the fire in Chatham-street, to which you refer.

Yours respectfully, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Robbery of $7,500.

A heavy robbery on Broadway was reported to the Chief of Police yesterday morning. Mr. Stewart Spriggs, an agent for the works in Sheffield, (Eng.) lately arrived in this City from a collecting tour in Canada, Vermont and elsewhere, and stopped at the International. At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, he left his room for Wall street, with $7,500 in cash, with which he intended to procure Bills of Exchange for shipment. The money was wrapped in paper, and placed in the left skirt pocket of a frock coat which he wore. For the sake of greater security, Mr. Spriggs kept his hand on his coat pocket, holding the skirt slightly forward. Just as he reached the corner of Wall-street his hat was jostled, and as he removed his hand from his pocket to replace it, the package was abstracted. The opening of the pocket was outside the coat, so that the thief had a fair chance. Mr. Spriggs states that the money was in small bills, ranging from $1 to $100. Much of it was in Canada money, principally British and North American Bank. None of the bills were marked.

Chief Matsell immediately sent an officer to the place and took a description of the money. This is the heaviest street robbery that has taken place in this City for a number of years. An advertisement in this morning's Times offers a reward of $500 for the recovery of the money.

Station-House Lodgers.

There were on the night of Monday last, 117 persons, of all nations, accommodated with lodgings at the several station-houses of the City. Of these 54 were females, 61 males and 2 children.

Launch.

Mr. Abram C. Bell will launch from his yard at foot of Stanton street, on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, a schooner, named the *Thomas Holcombe*.

Charge against Street Commissioner Furey.

The investigation respecting the charges brought against Mr. Furey, Commissioner of Streets, was resumed by the Committee, at 4 o'clock yesterday evening, in the Council Chamber.

Present—Councilmen Webber, (Chairman,) Pinckney, Jackson, Gray.

Mr. Graham said that he appeared as the counsel of Mr. Furey, who had not received any notice whatever of the present investigation. He considered that the evidence was inadmissible, improper, and was nullified by the acts of the Common Council itself. As no notice had been served, he hoped that in any decision they would make that the whole investigation might be supposed to commence anew, in order that Mr. Furey might not be prejudiced. Mr. Furey's case could be more fully investigated and tried by another tribunal which had full power to inflict a heavier penalty for the offence than the Common Council had. Should the party be found guilty by them, all the punishment they could inflict was to deprive him of his office; whereas, if convicted in a court of law he could be imprisoned for not more than ten years, and fined in a sum not greater than $5,000. His client did not fear investigation; all he wanted was that it should proceed according to the principles of law, justice and precedent. He objected, or protested, whichever was the most respectful term, to their further proceeding, for the following reasons:

First—All the members of the Council complain that their duties upon Committees were such, that they could not attend to the legitimate transactions of the Board or their own private business.

Second—The Committee cannot proceed with the same advantage as a Grand Jury or a Court of law, before whom the real operators could be forced to give evidence.

Third—No good could arise from proceeding, as they might examine witnesses, recommend an impeachment and bring the matter before the Common Council, when the man simply loses his situation; but if convicted in a court of law he loses his civil rights, and a copy of his conviction would justify his removal from office.

Fourth—Because the investigation was opposed to the precedents previously recognized by the Common Council.

Counsel then proceeded to cite the several cases he relied upon for sustaining his objections, which were handed in to the Committee, who adjourned the further [illegible]

A gentleman had his pocket picked of a wallet containing $75 on board of the steamer Plymouth Rock, shortly after the departure of that boat from Stonington for this City, yesterday. The thief was not apprehended.

The Prohibitory Law.

The number of arrests under the Prohibitory law for intoxication still continue above the former average. They were distributed around the various Police Courts as follows:

At the Tombs, before Justice Connolly	17
At Jefferson Market, before Justice Pearcy	22
At Essex Market, before Justice Brennan	8
Total	47

More of the River Thieves.

The schooner *Tryall*, Capt. Adams, from Nantucket, arrived here late on Saturday night, and anchored on the Brooklyn side, between Fulton and Wall street Ferries. Capt. A. and his crew having been up all the night previous, made all snug and turned in, intending, however, to keep an occasional look-out for river pirates. On turning out at about 5 o'clock in the morning, the Captain was astonished to find that during the time they had slept, his cabin had been entered, and nearly everything of value stolen. Among the stolen articles was the Captain's trunk and valise, containing all his clothing, his writing-desk, with books, drafts and papers of much value to him, two small boxes containing articles of jewelry, a flute, a silver hunting watch, and many other things, which cannot at the moment be named, but the loss of which is a serious matter to him, and valued at about six hundred dollars. Capt Adams thinks the robbers must have made use of chloroform, or something of that nature, to have stupefied himself and the mate previous to their moving the property, as both of them felt a singular sensation about the head and eyes on rising, as from the noise the robbers made in their operations, they would have otherwise awoke them. Capt. Adams has made known his loss to the different police stations in the lower part of the City, and also offers one hundred dollars for the arrest of the villains and recovery of his property.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

JUDGE'S CHAMBERS—No. 37 Chambers-street. Before Hon. Judge Stuart.

In the matter of Dale, an alleged lunatic soldier.—An application was made at Chambers, on Monday, before Judge Stuart, for an order for the discharge from the army, upon *habeas corpus*, of one Harry Dale *alias* Ashley, on the ground of insanity—the said Ashley having rendered himself obnoxious to certain forms of punishment and branding. The facts of the case will be obvious from the subjoined official document:

Headquarters of the Army, New-York, Aug. 25, 1855.

SPECIAL ORDERS—NO. 77.

6. Recruit, Harry Ashley, U. S. Army.
Charge 1. Desertion.
Charge 2. Violation of 22d Article of War.
Plea, "Guilty."

The Court confirms the plea of the prisoner, and sentences him "to forfeit all pay and allowances that are or may become due to him, be marked with the letter D, one and a half inches in length on his left hip, to receive fifty lashes on his bare back, well laid on with a rawhide, and ten days thereafter drummed out of the service."

A question having been raised as to the sanity of recruit Harry Ashley, *alias* Henry Dale, *alias* W. H. Harris, his case, with all the papers submitted, was referred to the senior medical officer on this station, who, after due examination, reported him to have had a partial paralysis, which renders him unfit for the Army, but which has not affected his mind, he being competent to make a contract. So much of the sentence, therefore, of the Court as awards him fifty lashes is, on account of the condition of his body, hereby remitted.

The remainder of the sentence, requiring him to be marked (so that he may not again impose on the Government,) and discharged, will be duly carried into effect. But as the civil authorities have issued a writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable on Monday next, no part of the sentence of the Court will be executed till the action of the civil authorities shall be made known.

By authority, IRWIN McDOUGAL, Assistant Adjutant.

The prisoner's father pleaded strongly in favor of the assumption that his son was of unsound mind, arguing that point from the fact of his having enlisted once in the Navy and twice in the Army, and deserted in each instance; that his previous position enabled him to earn $30 a week.

The Judge (Stuart) seemed inclined to take a merciful view of the matter. He thought humanity and substantial equity required it. He wished the prisoner to be at once submitted to the examination of some civil medical authority.

The Government Solicitor evidently was of opinion that the man was an unmitigated rascal. The officers of the army had paid great attention to this case as undeserving of any leniency. The prisoner was placed in the charge of an officer for medical examination, which investigation will be produced with all the proofs of the case on Monday, for the purpose of final adjudication.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

ITS CONSTITUTIONALITY SUSTAINED.

Opinion of Judge Rockwell, of the Second Judicial District.

The following is the opinion of Judge Rockwell, of the Supreme Court, in the case of Philip Berberich. Judge Brown's opinion in the same case we have already published:

SUPREME COURT.

The People, &c. vs. Philip Berberich.—T. C. Campbell and J. Thompson, for People; J. F. Barnard and H. A. Nelson, for defendant.—Rockwell J.—The defendant has been convicted before a Court of Special Sessions held by the County Judge of Dutchess County, of having sold intoxicating liquor in violation of the act for the prevention of intemperance, pauperism and crime, passed April 9, 1855. It is claimed that the defendant should be discharged from custody.

1. Because so much of the said act as prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquor is void. That such prohibition is an unauthorized invasion of private rights, and a violation of the fundamental law.

It is clear that under every free Government there are certain fundamental and inherent rights belonging to individuals which are not solely dependent upon the will of the Legislature; and it is unnecessary to examine the written Constitution of the State to ascertain whether they are expressly shielded by that instrument from Legislative encroachment. The rights of personal security, or personal liberty, and private property, do not depend upon the Constitution for their existence. They existed before the Constitution was made or the Government was organized. These are what are termed the absolute rights of individuals, which belong to them independently of all Government, and which all Governments, which derive their powers from the consent of the governed, were instituted to protect. They are defined as follows: "By the absolute rights of individuals we mean those which are so in their primary and strictest sense, such as would belong to their persons merely in a state of nature, and which every man is entitled to enjoy whether out of society or in it." 1 Blackstone's Com. 123.

But while these rights are better protected, they are not as entirely absolute under Government as in a state of nature. They are subservient to such measures as become necessary for the preservation of the Government, its defence against external or internal enemies, or the promotion of the best interests of the whole community. For the protection of the Government against external danger, individuals may be compelled to enter the military service, and to subject and expose themselves to the hardships and perils of war. For the protection of society against the consequences of crimes offenders may be deprived of liberty, property or life. Lunatics who become dangerous to others may be imprisoned. Persons sick of contagious diseases may be removed to, and placed in hospitals. Property may be removed or destroyed, or trades suppressed, which endanger the public safety or health. Property may be taken from individuals in the form of taxes, and applied towards the support of the Government and its institutions. In short, Government is not to be restrained in the exercise of its legitimate powers, which are essential to the public welfare, because the rights of individuals will be injuriously affected thereby.

In cases where private property is directly and specifically taken for the public use, compensation must be made to the owner. But cases are constantly occurring where individuals are subjected to great and ruinous losses of property through the operation of public measures and laws; but these losses being merely consequential and incidental to the exercise of the legitimate powers of the Legislature the individual injury is not the subject of legal redress. Individual loss frequently results from the grading of streets, the construction of canals, bridges, ferries, railroads and similar improvements; but if the law-making power, in the exercise of its legitimate discretion, decides that such improvements are conducive to the public good, no individuals whose injuries are consequential merely will be permitted to arrest the action of the Government, or will even be entitled to compensation for the injury which he may sustain. Radcliff' Executors vs. The Mayor, &c. of Brooklyn, 4 Comstock's Reports, 195.

We may assume for the purposes of this case at least, that the Legislature of a Free State is not competent to pass a tyrannical law. That is one which restrains the natural rights of individuals for any other purpose than to advance some public good, or to [illegible]

"Political or civil liberty which is that of a member of society, is no other than natural liberty, so far restrained by human laws (and no further) as is necessary and expedient for the general advantage of the public. Hence we may collect, that the law which restrains a man from doing mischief to his fellow-citizens, though it diminishes the natural, increases the civil liberty of mankind; but that every wanton and causeless restraint of the will of the subject, whether practised by a monarch, a nobility, or a popular assembly, is a degree of tyranny; nay, that even laws themselves, if they regulate and constrain our conduct in matters of mere indifference, without any good end in view, are regulations destructive of liberty; whereas, if any public advantage can arise from observing such precepts, the control of our private inclinations in one or two particular points, will conduce to preserve our general freedom in others of more importance by supporting that state of society which alone can secure our independence." 1 Blackstone's Com. 125.

There is no doubt but that a great number of individuals will sustain serious loss of property and derangement of business through the operation of the prohibitory feature of the law in question. But this consideration is not decisive of the question of legislative competency. The question still remains: Was the passage of the act an exercise of the legitimate discretion and power of the Legislature founded upon considerations of public policy, tending to promote the morals, the health and safety of the community, or was it a mere wanton and unnecessary invasion of the private rights of individuals?

Any interference with the right of property is not the primary object of this law. Its object is to prevent intemperance, pauperism and crime. Surely these are proper subjects of legislation. A law aiming at the prevention of these evils by regulating, and, to a certain extent, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor has long existed as one of the police regulations of the State. The present law assumes that the former law has been found insufficient to accomplish the ends for which it was designed. That the regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquor having failed to suppress intemperance, pauperism and crime, and the public evils flowing therefrom, it has become necessary to try what virtue there is in prohibition.

Whether the law can be carried into effect, whether the whole result will not be a mere legislative enactment of prohibition without the power of enforcing it practically, whether the evils at which the law is pointed will not be aggravated instead of suppressed, are matters addressed solely to the discretion of the Legislature, and with which the judicial branch of the Government has no concern.

The objects of the law are matters in which the whole community are interested. Drunkards, paupers and criminals are burdens upon the public, enemies to the peace, welfare and happiness of society. Can it be doubted that if the traffic in intoxicating liquor was entirely suppressed, their number would be greatly diminished?

It is enough to uphold this law that its tendency is to prevent the public evils against which it is directed, and to promote the public benefits which it is designed to reach. It is not difficult, by ignoring the whole object and purpose of the law, to make out a very plausible case of legislative encroachment upon private rights. But this is not a just or fair mode of considering it. The great ends of public policy which it was intended to subserve, are clearly within the scope of legislative competency. The public evils which it was intended to suppress are the most formidable to the peace and welfare of society which those who make or administer the laws are called upon to encounter. Assuming that the Legislature have acted in good faith, that they have not wantonly and unnecessarily invaded private rights under the mere pretence of preventing public evils, I think the question whether the public benefits are of greater weight or importance than the individual losses which will result from the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage, is one of legislative discretion, and with which the Judiciary has no concern. It was for the Legislature to determine to what extent it was necessary to interfere with private rights in order to accomplish the great ends of public policy which they had in view, to array on the one side the serious loss of property and derangement of business which must ensue from the passage of this law, and on the other the appalling statistics of intemperance, pauperism and crime, and then determine whether the public necessity was sufficiently urgent to justify the individual wrong.

But it is further claimed that the defendant should be discharged from custody.

2. Because it does not appear from the complaint under which he was arrested and convicted, that he sold liquor which was not imported. That, by the true construction of the exception at the close of the first section of the act, the unrestricted sale of all imported liquor is permitted. The language of this exception is as follows: "This section shall not apply to liquor, the right to sell which in this State is given by any law or treaty of the United States." It is said, that as this clause occurs in a penal statute, and is a part of the definition of the offence which it is the intention of the law to prohibit and punish, it must be strictly construed. This may be so. But a *literal* construction of the clause will render it entirely nugatory. The rights of those whose interests are protected by the exception forbid such a construction. There is no law or treaty of the United States by which the right to sell any description of liquor is given directly or indirectly. The right to sell liquor or other property is not given by any law of the United States or the State of New-York. It exists as a necessary incident to the right of property, independently of any positive law. It had been held by the Courts of the United States that the right to sell liquor of foreign production imported in a particular condition, is secured by the operation of certain laws of the United States against any restraint of the right of sale by State legislation. That is to say, when the act of Congress authorizes the importation of liquor, the right of the importer to sell it becomes a necessary incident to the right to import, and is secured to him against any interference on the part of the State Legislature, by the paramount authority of Congress. The question then is, what description of liquor is it the right to sell which, notwithstanding any prohibition by the laws of this State, is derived from or secured by the act of Congress? It is imported liquor, in the casks or packages in which it was imported. The exception from the prohibition is thus co-extensive with the right to sell secured by the act of Congress; and the exception was plainly and solely intended to avoid a conflict between the State and Federal laws. Any other construction would be so totally at variance with the whole spirit, scope and intention of the entire law, as in my judgment to be utterly inadmissible.

The rules by which the sages of the law have ever been guided in seeking for the intention of the Legislature, are maxims of sound interpretation, which have been accumulated by the experience, and ratified by the wisdom of ages. (Plowden's Rep., 205.)

The resolutions of the Barons of the Exchequer in Heydon's case were the following: "For the sure and true interpretation of all statutes in general, be they penal or beneficial, restrictive or enlarging of the common law, four things are to be discerned and considered:

"1. What was the common law, before the making of the act?

"2. What was the mischief and defect against which the common law did not provide?

"3. What remedy the Parliament hath resolved and appointed to cure the disease of the Commonwealth?

"4. The true reason of the remedy. And it was held to be the duty of the Judges at all times to make such construction as should suppress the mischief and advance the remedy, putting down all subtle inventions and evasions for continuance of the mischief, *et pro privato commodo*, and adding force and life to the cure and remedy according to the true intent of the makers of it, *pro bono publico*." 3, Reports 7.

Surely we are not called upon to reverse these admirable rules for the construction and interpretation of statutes, and so to construe this act as will certainly and clearly advance the mischief which it was intended to suppress, and suppress the remedy which it was intended to advance.

It is further claimed that the defendant is entitled to his discharge.

3. Because the proceedings against him were in violation of law and void. I can perceive no substantial error in these proceedings down to the time when the defendant was brought before the County Judge upon the warrant issued by that magistrate for his arrest.

He then demanded that his examination should be taken, and offered bail for his appearance at the next Court of Sessions of Dutchess County. This was refused and he was therefore tried and convicted before a Court of Special Session held by said County Judge. In refusing an examination or to take bail for the appearance of the defendant, I think the County Judge committed an error which was fatal to the validity of all the subsequent proceedings against the defendant. The examination of the defendant should have been taken by the County Judge; and if upon the examination of the whole matter, it appeared either that no offence had been committed, or that there was no probable cause for charging the defendant therewith, he should have been discharged. If there was probable cause to believe the defendant guilty, bail should have been taken if offered by the defendant for his appearance at the next Court having cognizance of the offence. (2 R. S., 708, 709, 710.)

A Court of Special Session is one of limited jurisdiction, deriving all its power from the Statute. It could only acquire jurisdiction over the person of the defendant upon his request to be tried before it, or his omission for twenty-four hours after being required to do so to give bail for his appearance according to law. (2 R. S., 711, 712.)

I think the conviction of the defendant was void and does not authorize his detention in custody.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM. Before Hon. Judge Clerke.

DECISION.—*Jones et al. vs Palmer.*—Motion denied without costs.

DECISIONS—PARTNERS—CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

Loomis vs. Toynbee & Hopkins.—Two motions were made to vacate two judgments entered against Messrs. Toynbee & Hopkins, well-known hotel-keepers in Brooklyn. Messrs. Abbott, Brothers, Attorneys for the defendant, Toynbee, read affidavits showing that the two suits were brought upon several promissory notes, made in the name of the firm of Toynbee & Hopkins, one of which was paid when it fell due, another of which was made by Hopkins after the partnership was dissolved, and the others did not belong to Loomis, who sued upon them. No summons in the actions were served on Toynbee, but on Hopkins only, who gave a written consent that judgment should be entered for the plaintiff against the firm. It was contended that this consent was void, under recent decisions of the Court, for the reason that a partner has no power to confess judgment for his co-partner.

Mr. Finney for the plaintiff Loomis, made counter-affidavits, denying that the notes sued on were fraudulent [illegible]

Judgments vacated as against the defendant Toynbee, but without costs.

Brass vs. Brass.—Judgment of divorce granted.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS. Before Judge Stuart.

Hearings were had in fifty-two cases yesterday, including thirty larcenies and twenty-two assaults. The parties accused were variously disposed of as follows: Discharged in Court, 27; discharged previously by Police Justices, 4; not in prison, 2; remanded, 2; tried and convicted, 17. The Court then adjourned.

NEW-JERSEY.

Laying the Corner-Stone of a Church.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the first Reformed Dutch Church, was performed yesterday evening in Hoboken, N.J. The building, which will be situated in Hudson-street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, is to be in the Gothic style, and when completed, will seat 800 persons. It is 90 feet by 53, with a projection of 11 feet 6 inches for a tower, which will be 160 feet high.

The programme was as follows:

Introductory Prayer, Rev. P. D. Vancleef; Reading of the 132d Psalm, Rev. Mr. Mabon; Historical Discourse, Rev Dr. Scott; 631st Hymn, given out by Rev Mr. Stryker, accompanied by the congregation; Dedicatory Prayer, Rev. Dr. Scott; Laying the Corner Stone, Rev. Dr. Dewitt; Address, Prof. Martin, of New-York; The Doxology and Benediction.

REV. DR. SCOTT'S ADDRESS.

The Rev. Doctor having been introduced, began by stating that one of the greatest events in the world was the building of the Temple of Solomon. The reason of that was because of its exhibition of the redeeming word. It was on that very same account that the occasion which had assembled them together was one of such general interest to them all. The Reverend gentleman went on to say that the first Reformed Dutch Church of the State of New-Jersey was organized at Bergen, in 1660, when the people of Hoboken attended the inauguration. Even five years ago, the position they occupied in connection with the present organization ought to be viewed with satisfaction. The present congregation numbered thirty families, and had already raised $5,500 to erect the present building. In laying the foundation of a Reformed Dutch Church, it might not be inappropriate to recount briefly the history, the doctrines, the government, and the policy of the denomination. In referring to its history, the Reverend gentleman said, at the Reformation, Holland embraced the Protestant doctrines. That took place immediately after Holland had thrown off the yoke of Spain and become a Republic. In 1609, Henry Hudson, in the service of Holland, discovered this part of the continent and gave his name to their river. Soon after the Church and School system of Holland were established. In 1771 the Church planted here was declared independent of the Church in Holland. He then proceeded to explain the doctrines of the Dutch Church, which he declared to be Calvinistic, and eminently conservative, allowing to others the largest amount of freedom of belief. The people of Hoboken should be proud of their new Church, for it occupied ancestral ground, and there was something ennobling in standing on ancestral soil which had been occupied by one's father, grandfather, and great-grandfather. The men of Hoboken should, therefore, feel proud when they knew that they were descended from the pioneers who planted the standard of the Gospel on these hills, and walked the woods when they were still occupied by the red man.

In laying the stone, Rev. Dr. Dewitt quoted the usual appropriate texts from the Scriptures and delivered a very impressive address, expatiating on the solemnity of the occasion, and setting forth the advantages conferred by their Church government and educational system. A zinc box containing copies of the New-York daily papers, some religious journals, a record of the General Synod, Constitution of the Church, minutes of the Particular Synod, and a report of the Board of Domestic Missions was deposited in the foundation. The formal ceremony of laying the corner-stone was then gone through by Rev. Dr. Dewitt; after which Professor Martin delivered a brief and appropriate address, and the whole was wound up with the doxology and a benediction by the Reverend Pastor.

The Kinney and Walker Expeditions.

The Battle of Rivas and Col. Walker—Overtures to Col. Kinney from the Government of Nicaragua—Alarm Produced by the News of Kinney's Arrival—Col. Kinney's [illegible] Naval Officers—$3,000 offered [illegible] nate the Colonel—[illegible] cruits Raised by [illegible] Troops [illegible] for Nicaragua.

The San Juan del Norte correspondent of the *Evening Post*, writing on the 10th of August, gives some interesting information about the Kinney and Walker Expeditions in Central America. He says:

The main items that we have received of late are but the repetition of the story of Walker's defeat on the 29th of June at Rivas, and the reported ravages of the cholera, by which it is pretty well ascertained that full half of the Government troops (from 1,200 to 1,500 in all) have within a few weeks been carried off.

The official statement of General Corral, the leader of the 600 Government troops who took part in the engagement, admits a loss of the four principal lieutenants and sub-lieutenants, besides twenty-eight wounded, without mentioning the number of soldiers lost, which, by common rumor, is reckoned at something over 200. Corral also reports the probable death of Colonel Walker, from the fact that his private papers, medicine chest and case of surgical instruments had been captured, although his body cannot be discovered. Fourteen of the eighty Californians under Walker are reported dead, and twelve of his two hundred Nicaraguans. The latter, it is said, deserted their leader after the first fire—a Spartan band, indeed! But the former did some execution among the legitimist troops; almost every ball striking a head. Corral says the Government forces could not follow and capture the wounded enemies on account of the severe [illegible]

According to information derived from reliable sources, overtures will soon be made by the Government party for Kinney's assistance, and the messenger is expected by the next steamer from Granada. I am quite sure, however, that the latter will have nothing to do with either party. To the inquiries propounded to him thus far by the agents of the Government, he has repeatedly declared that he should not go into the mining region in the interior till he has a force sufficient to insure perfect exemption from annoyance. That he should not attack nor assist either party; but should allow no disturbance by them of his right to occupy and cultivate his own lands. This is the position assumed in his letter to Estrada, who now holds the office of President, made vacant by the death of Chamorro. The Colonel entirely understands the Spanish American character, as his popularity with the Mexicans sufficiently proves, and there is every reason to believe he will make headway here as rapidly as he needs.

What leads me to suspect that the Government party to which Castellon and Walker are opposed is rather giving out, is the fact that Corral, the principal General, has resigned, his grief for the death of his wife being the only cause assigned. This will prove a severe loss to the legitimists, as they have no other military man capable of contending with any chance of success against Munoz, the General on the other side.

I am told by a boatman that the news of Kinney's arrival on the shores of Central America created quite a stir at Granada and Leon, the rival Capitals of Nicaragua. For months, as was remarked, women had hardly been able to sleep for fear of this terrible "*Attila de Nicaragua*" (to use the expression of a Costa Rica paper,) and now, when it was said he was within a hundred miles, the mothers hugged their babies tighter, and men and children looked wild as the word went from mouth to mouth "*El Colonel Kinne ha' vendo!*" It seemed, said my informant, as if they were expecting an earthquake.

Meantime the Colonel is peaceably occupying himself in looking out for good locations in the neighborhood of this port, as well as in erecting his house, which will be entirely completed and furnished by the 15th instant. He himself acts as head carpenter, and the way his companions pitch into the work shows the inspiration of his example. In a few days a printing press will be placed in the building, and a paper will be issued weekly to be called the *Central American*. One-half of the sheet will be published in Spanish and one half in English. A great interest is felt in it by the Greytown folks, who will doubtless make [illegible]

The *Post's* [illegible] Colonel; but, to console Col. Kinney for the cold shoulder which the Transit Company has given him, the people of San Juan, and the officers of the British war steamer *Buzzard*, have bestowed every attention upon him. The latter, not having the optics of the Transit Company, see no filibusterism in the expedition, and the interchange of courtesies has proved mutually agreeable. The Colonel and his party have always been invited to attend Sunday religious services upon deck, and boats have been sent for them—a privilege which in the absence of any church on shore, was gladly accepted. The sight of one or two hundred well-dressed English naval officers and marines, the reading by Capt. Dobbie of the impressive English service, with the responses and chants, under the awning which stretches over the deck, the clear atmosphere, the glittering waters of the bay, and the tropical verdure on shore,

The Colonel and one or two of his friends dined, at the conclusion, with the captain and officers, and I do not think it any impeachment of their patriotism if they did leave the ship with the impression that thoroughbred English naval officers and English cheer are decidedly not bad. * * *

Among the evidences of friendly feeling on the part of the inhabitants, I may mention that, as the report which has been circulated hereabout, that a reward of $3,000 had been offered for the Colonel's assassination, a Committee waited upon him, offering for his protection a guard of fifty citizens, in addition to the forty men now constituting the expedition proper, which will be still more increased by fifteen men who have agreed to come by the next packet from Aspinwall, as well as others from the United States.

A short time ago, a New-Orleans schooner, anchoring in port, the seamen came ashore, and were so infected with the Kinney contagion, that nothing would do but they must stay with Colonel Kinney, and let the Captain take care of himself as he best could. After strenuous exertions, entreaties and threats on the day of sailing, the latter got all his men but one into the boat in which they were to row for the vessel.

Poor Jack, however, a little set up with superfluous liquor, was obstinate in refusing to leave the wharf. "Wasn't he a tinker by trade, by Jasus, and would he ever leave that gallant jintleman, Col. Kinney, to go to say? Divil a bit, so't would he!" &c. With a truly Hibernian abundance of protestations on the part of Jack, it became necessary to drag him in the boat, a task that could be accomplished only by pulling every rag of clothing from his back, and then he once jumped overboard, and made an unsuccessful attempt to return. After he was on board the vessel he was missed, and on looking round he was found snugly coiled up under some blankets in the pilot's boat, in order to escape by that conveyance. He was taken back, but it was not long before he did escape. While at work on the rigging of the bowsprit, where the captain had sent him, a splash was suddenly heard, and there he was! He had leaped overboard, and was swimming towards the shore of San Juan, lying perhaps half a mile off. The bright moonlight enabled the sailors to see him ply his vigorous strokes for about fifty yards, when all at once he was pulled under water, and seen no more. An alligator had caught him!

Before closing this letter, I cannot help translating an extract from an article in a late number of the *Official Boletin*, relating to the mercenary recruits from New-York, furnished by White and Marcoleta, to the army of Nicaragua, for the suppression of Col. Kinney's expedition. The writer, who expresses the sentiment of the most flourishing and powerful of the Central American Governments, says:

"Finding themselves unable to use up one another with the means furnished in their own country, they (the Nicaraguan Government) seek for them new Condottieri, who fight for the highest bidder—who contend the same for liberty as for [illegible] to-day, for God and to-morrow for the devil."

The article then proceeds to argue against the introduction of the mercenary element into the military system of a feeble State, which it pronounces in the highest degree dangerous to its interests, and likely to result in the ruin of the Republic. With regard, however, to the character of the foreign soldiers enlisted, I am convinced the writer is mistaken. They are most of them political refugees from Europe, and their devotion to liberty and republicanism has been fully tested. I very much doubt if they will be willing to point their guns at Col. Kinney. But as to this, *nous verrons*.

W. S. T.

New-York Daily Times.
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 29, 1855.

[illegible] PRINTING.
We [illegible] all kinds of Printing [illegible] Country Merchants, who [illegible] Bills or Circulars of any kind, [illegible] a neat and elegant style, [illegible]
Orders [illegible] promptly attended to.
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The Liquor Law—Judge Rockwell's Opinion.

We published a day or two since the opinion of Judge Brown, of the Supreme Court for the Second District, in the case of *Berberich*, convicted of violating the Prohibitory Law. Judge Brown pronounced the decision of the whole Court, reversing the judgment and acquitting the prisoner. But he also gave, as his own opinion, that the Prohibitory Law was, in all its leading features, unconstitutional, and therefore null and void.

We publish this morning the opinion of his colleague, Judge Rockwell, in the same case. It is brief, clear, and decided. Judge Rockwell does not regard the prohibitory clauses of the law as unconstitutional. While he concedes that property is to be protected by law, he holds that it may be taken for the public service,—or that its loss may result from measures adopted for the public good. Interference with rights of property is not the primary purpose of this law. Its object is the prevention of intemperance, pauperism and crime. These are proper subjects of legislation; the tendency of the law is good;—and the question on which the validity of the law must turn,—whether the public benefits of the law are greater than its private injuries, is one for legislative discretion and not for judicial interpretation.

It is next claimed that "all liquor, the right to sell which is given by any law or treaty of the United States," is excepted from the prohibition of the law;—and that, as this clause (the law being penal) must be interpreted *strictly*, it permits the sale of all imported liquors. Judge Rockwell thinks not, because such a construction is directly against the whole *purpose and object of the law*. Besides, if it be construed literally, the clause is nugatory,—as the right to sell imported liquor, even in the original packages, is not *given by* any law of Congress, but only *inferred from* it.

But Judge Rockwell thinks the County Judge committed an error in refusing *bail*; and that the conviction of the defendant was therefore void. His concurrence with his associates, therefore, was simply upon this technical point. The opinion will be read with interest by all friends of the Prohibitory Law.

The Attila of Nicaragua.

Colonel Kinney has achieved one very great success, which is equal to a triumph over his enemies. He has secured the services of a faithful and zealous chronicler of all his deeds,—a trusty Squire, who has entire faith in his nobleness and good looks, and who never allows an opportunity to pass of publishing his impressions of his leader's virtues. He is to the Colonel what Cromwell was to Cardinal Wolsey—a perfect jewel of a Secretary. The admirable person in question is the Kinney correspondent of the *Evening Post*, whose duty, our cotemporary informs us, is to keep the readers of the *Post* informed of all that occurs in the Kinney Expedition, but whose chief pleasure is to magnify the virtues of his chivalric leader. According to the *Post's* correspondent, Col. Kinney is a kind of sublimated Bayard; such are the fascinations of his manners, and so captivating his very looks, that whole crews of ships desert to enlist under his banner; and one poor Hibernian, who had been fascinated by a sight of the Colonel's person, leaped overboard from his ship, and, in attempting to swim ashore to San Juan, he was devoured by an alligator.

But if the Colonel possesses the power of charming his friends, he is equally powerful in terrifying his foes; and it appears that the alarmed natives of Central America call him the *Atila de Nicaragua*, and dusky mothers hug their infants more closely to their breast, when his name is whispered their ears. The only resemblance, however, that the Colonel bears to Attila, is, that he comes from the North; in all other respects he is as little like the great Conqueror as Nicaragua is like Rome. It appears that the Colonel has succeeded in purchasing a tract of land of 20,000,000 of acres, with 300 miles of sea coast, and, in extent, about "eight hundred times larger than the State of New-York." All that he is to pay for this large slice of our Continent is but $500,000; the purchase will place him at the head of all land speculators of ancient or modern times; he should call his new dominions the State of Kinney. The greatest obstacles which the Colonel has thus far had to contend with, are such as have been placed in his career of conquest by the Transit Company, Mr. Joseph L. White, and Signor Marcoleta.

Like all great leaders, the Colonel possesses the happy faculty of inspiring his followers with entire confidence in his ability, and if he should continue to be as prosperous as he has been since he eluded the close watch of District Attorney McKeon, there appears to be a fair chance of his founding a new Republic in Central America. At the last advices he was busily at work erecting a house for his own residence, and for the accommodation of a printing press, on the arrival of which he was to start a newspaper to be called the *Central American*. We presume that the correspondent of the *Post* will be the Editor-in-Chief. Several hundred dollars, he states, have already been subscribed for the paper, in advance. We shall expect to see some "first rate notices" of the Attila of Nicaragua in its columns, whenever it comes out.

The Wine Humbug.

To be humbugged in some way or other seems to be a necessity of human nature,—one of the conditions of social existence. Everybody is undoubtedly humbugged,—if not in one direction, then in another;—and nobody probably is worse humbugged, than the man who goes through the world supposing that *he* isn't humbugged at all.

It would be difficult to pick out *the* ten persons in this City who are more thoroughly and completely humbugged, than any other ten. We should not know precisely where to look for them;—but we are inclined to believe that when found, they would prove to have their gouty feet under the mahogany, at a late dinner, holding up wine glasses to the light, sipping their contents, discoursing of its splendid *bouquet*, rehearsing its history, counting its age and delighting each other with stirring narratives of the extraordinary adventures by which such choice brands were brought into the family, and of the wonderful care which has prolonged their existence to the present day. We have very little doubt that the most thoroughly bamboozled people in this community, are those who suppose they are drinking choice and rare varieties of genuine and delicate wines,—or even *genuine* wines of any sort, such as port, madeira, sherry or champagne. The people who believed in Joyce Heth and the Feejee mermaid, were not one whit more badly *sold*,—and they had the decided advantage over the humbugged wine-drinkers, in not being charged a hundredth part so high a price.

If the reader of this paragraph will look at the *Wine List* on his Bill of Fare, the next time he dines at any hotel or large eating-house, he will find that by calling for it he can have *Clos Vougeot, Romanée Conti, Mont Rachet, Johannisberg, Rudesheimer, Steinberg*,—in short, any kind of wine he may prefer,—at rates running from $3 to $15 the bottle. And as for choice Sherry, Madeira and Old Port, they can be supplied *ad libitum*, at each and every hotel, eating-house and drinking saloon in the City. Before he calls for them, perhaps it would be well for him to consider for a moment *where these superb wines come from*,—not from mere curiosity, but for the purpose of forming a conjecture as to the probability of his getting the *genuine* article by calling and paying for it. If he will look into a little book on the "Wine Duties," just published in England by Sir James Emerson Tennent, he will find some facts which may aid him in coming to a conclusion on this subject.

He will find, for example, that all the wine in the world known as the *Clos Vougeot*, grows on a single farm in Burgundy of *fifty acres*; owned by a great nobleman, who uses a great deal of it himself, sends a great deal more to princes and other great people, and probably sells the residue. But whether the produce of that *fifty* acres is quite sufficient to supply all these great people of Europe,—the princes, nobility, and *bon vivans* of the Continent and Great Britain,—the rich merchants, bankers, lawyers and Bishops of England—the fashionable hotels, and private tables of wealthy men all over Europe, who would naturally procure the best wines to be had at any price,—and then have enough left to keep all the hotels, private houses and drinking saloons of the Western Continent constantly supplied with *Clos Vougeot*, may be considered somewhat questionable.

The *Romanée Conti* wine, again, grows only on a single farm of *six acres and a half*. The south side of a *single hill* in Germany produces all the *Johannisberg* in the world; and yet anybody who chooses to order Johannisberg at any hotel, or of any wine-dealer in the City, will have it delivered at very short notice—though accompanied by a very long bill. A *single small valley in Madeira produces all the Malmsey wine*. Many of the choicest kinds of wine can be grown only on the sites of extinct volcanoes. *Steinberg wine grows* exclusively in the vineyard of a suppressed monastery. The district of Xeres, from which *Sherry* is produced, is of very small extent and its limits are very accurately defined. Genuine *Port* wine is produced only within comparatively narrow limits. And the same thing holds true of Champagne.

We presume we should run no risk in saying that there has never been *a single bottle* of genuine *Clos Vougeot, Romanée Conti* or *Johannisberg* wine, within the limits of the United States. We heard one of the largest wine-dealers of this City say, not a fortnight since, that he would lay a wager of a thousand dollars that there was not, in New-York City at the present moment, a single gallon of genuine Port. We presume no one supposes that one bottle in *ten thousand* of the Champagne drank in this country, is genuine, vineyard-grown Champagne. And more than nine-tenths of all the *Sherry* consumed in the *United States comes no nearer being the* genuine article, than the Feejee mermaid came to being the genuine, *bona-fide*, song-singing, looking-glass, disporting virgin of the sea, that Barnum and the crowd took her to be.

The fact is, nineteen-twentieths *of all* the wines and brandies drank in this country,—and nine hundred and ninety-nine thousandths of all the rare and costly wines over which our high livers smack their lips, and roll their eyes and astonish their epicurean friends, are *manufactured for the market*,—made up by a skillful compounding of drugs, with infusions of flavoring matter and a basis of alcoholic or vinous material, so as to resemble any brand or any sort of liquid that may be desired. England and France are the great fields of this manufacture,—though it is beginning to be prosecuted in this country to a very considerable extent. But an order for any kind of wine that may be wanted—for *Clos Vougeot, Johannisberg*, or delicate *Sherry*, with directions for a particular flavor, a specific aroma, or a specially delicate *bouquet*,—sent to England, will be filled promptly and to any extent. More of any brand can be brought over in a single cargo, than the entire region where alone it grows can produce in years! A little more than a month ago, (July 24,) we copied from a London police report the evidence of a famous Wine dealer named Osborne, in which he stated that it was his *practice* to buy up all the spoiled, sour red French wines he could get at low prices,—pay duties on them as vinegar—store them in the London Docks—take them out and pour them all into large vats—mix with them a certain quantity of French brandy—*put into them also certain "preparations" of his own*—put them up into hogsheads marked Old Port, and sell them as the choicest Port wines at from $100 to $140 a hogshead. This, there is no doubt at all, is very extensively practiced by large dealers in France and England;—and those who buy from them, to supply the American market, when they are not their accomplices, are their victims. And the wine-drinkers of the United States, from the lowest to the highest, swig the decoctions of these wine-fabricators in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, instead of the *juice of the grape*, over which they grow so rapturously and poetically eloquent.

If there is any class of the community more thoroughly and ridiculously humbugged than they are, we should be obliged to any person who will point them out.

Secrets of Bank Parlors.

A pamphlet has just been published, entitled the *Defence of Francis W. Edmonds, late Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank*, wherein Mr. Edmonds makes the extraordinary confession that it has been the practice of himself while acting as Cashier, and of Mr. Knapp, the President of the Bank, to use its funds to aid whatever political party in our municipal elections would be likely to appoint an officer of the Bank City Chamberlain, in order to secure the City moneys as deposits in its vaults; these deposits sometimes amounting to $3,000,000, and forming a source of great profit to the bank that has the good luck to secure them. It was very natural that the office of City Chamberlain should be coveted by a bank officer; but, accustomed as the public has been to exposures of political corruption, we presume that the *confession of Mr. Edmonds, of the means* made use of to secure the office, will create no little astonishment.

Mr. Edmonds states that he has determined to abandon financiering for the future, and devote himself to the Fine Arts; therefore he can afford to make a clean breast of it. He had been accused of using the money of the bank to procure his appointment as City Chamberlain, an office which had been held by Mr. Fleming, a former Cashier, and by the present President, Mr. Knapp. Mr. Edmonds shall make his own explanation in regard to this "*fair business transaction;*" *he says:*

"It was under a Whig Administration, through the instrumentality of Mr. Knapp, that the office was restored to the Bank. But while he held it, *it was often urged on me, by different ones in the* Board of Directors, that I, being a Democrat, should pursue such course as would produce my appointment in case of a change in the City Government, and thus preserve the City account in the Bank. That was the principal value of having the office of Chamberlain held by an officer of the Bank, for the salary of that office was originally only $500, though afterward its emoluments were increased. But the amount in the Bank belonging to that account was large. The Bank paid no interest upon it, but realized an interest by loaning it. There was no claim for discounts at a hard time growing out of it, and it was the best account in the Bank. One item in it, the Court Account, always had a balance of some $15,000. Another item was the Sinking Fund, which was often as high as from $300,000 to $500,000 for months; and at the time of collecting taxes the amount was very large. For instance, this year the taxes on the City will be at least $5,000,000, and all who pay their taxes before the 1st of November will be entitled to a rebate of seven per cent. to the 1st of December. Thus, the large moneyed companies and men of wealth will pay early, because they will be getting seven per cent. for their money; and the consequence will be that there will be from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 on deposit in the Bank, belonging to this account, for the greater part of the next six months. The last year the *taxes were not paid so early as they will be this* year, yet by the 1st of December there were $3,000,000 paid into the Bank, *the greater part of* which remained there until March or April. It *was not surprising*, then, that the Bank valued the account, or that I, as its officer, anxious for its *prosperity*, should adopt all lawful means to keep it. Hence, *with the approbation of your President*, I made contributions to various political parties, and paid them out of that drawer. The office of Chamberlain, like all the other City offices, was from time to time assessed by the dominant party, for expenses of elections, and I paid the assessments out of that drawer.

We did not want to bring those matters before the Board, because we thought it most advisable that they should have it in their power to say they had not sanctioned it and knew not of it; and for the same reason I did not deem it best to keep an account of those payments. I was aware of the danger there was to me from this course, but I relied upon the President to protect me in measures which were adopted with his sanction."

So, it seems that whatever party got into power, the Mechanics' Bank was bent on obtaining the City funds, which they loaned out on interest; but, for which they allowed none. The Bank still holds them by virtue of one of its Directors, Mr. Kelly, being appointed Chamberlain by Mayor Wood, as the successor of Mr. Edmonds. It seems that last year the Bank held on deposit of the *City funds, for which it paid no interest*, $3,000,000, nearly a third of a year, and Mr. Edmonds estimates that the sum will be considerably larger the present year. It will readily be seen that the office of City Chamberlain is worth paying a very large sum for; and since Mr. Edmonds has confessed that his Bank has been in the habit of paying money to secure the success of the party to which the Chamberlain belongs, we may infer what the course of the Bank will be at the next election for Mayor. It appears to us that this remarkable exposition of Mr. Edmonds does not leave our Mayor any room for doubt as to the course which he should pursue; he should imitate the example of General Jackson, take the responsibility, and remove the deposits to some place which is free from the taint of political corruption. Or, if the funds of the City must be deposited in a pet bank, whose officers have tampered with the purity of elections, there should, at least, be some arrangement made for the payment of interest on such large sums. Depositing $3,000,000 of the public money with one bank, for which no security is given, and permitting it to be loaned out, is placing too many eggs in one basket.

Mr. Edmonds states, very naively, that he had been urged by some of the directors that "being a Democrat," he should pursue such a course as would "produce" his appointment "in case of a change in the City Government, and thus preserve the City account in the bank," and then ingenuously remarks that having "made contributions to various political parties," out of the funds of the bank, he thought it best that the directors "*should have it in their power to say they had not sanctioned it and knew not of it.*"

Such being the tender and delicate nature of the morality of a bank parlor, we are not at all surprised that Mr. Edmonds should exclaim in his anguish at being accused of improper conduct, "They alone who value reputation, and have valued *it*,—who have been willing, as I have been, to pay for it the price of a life of toil and anxiety—can appreciate the *exquisite pain which this gave me.*"

German Immigration.

Various articles have appeared in our German cotemporaries upon our remarks in *regard to the Germans, and their education* and influence on the country. As they have generally not appreciated the point of our statements, either from ignorance of a foreign language or from a design of misrepresenting American sentiment, we have not thought it worth while to reply to them. What we wished to state was, not that Germany or cultivated Germans were inferior to America in education. Every one knows that in profound scholarship and daring philosophy, Germany leads the world. There is no question as to German culture. The point was, that the lower German class who have immigrated were not as intelligent, or as much interested in education, as such a class should be, and that it becomes the leaders of the German press, instead of arousing the ignorant prejudices of these people, rather to stimulate them to attend to common schools and common education. No American has any feeling against the German peasant. We *are glad of his useful labor*. But we want to see him taking the first step, which shall fit him to be a free man. Education of himself and his children—that is his great duty. But *when we behold men, who should be the* guides of these poorer classes, using the influence of a press which is utterly untrammeled, even by *public* opinion, to arouse their hate against the native citizens, and to array them on the side of Slavery against Liberty, we must cry out against such things.

How much have the great journals of the *Germans in this country done for liberty*? How much for schools or science, or the elevation of the poorer classes? Many of them seem written for a class of men, who not having spirit to stand by the liberal cause at *home, are equally false to it here*, wealthy, conservative, material-minded men, who feared *ideas* in their own country, and who dread everything progressive here. Of course, there are worthy exceptions; journals which, in culture and in free principles, are equal to the best of the American.

We would not appear to depreciate the German immigration. In almost every large arrival some one or two men are landing on our docks, to receive whom, any country might think itself honored. Men of intelligence, of worth, of large education, who have quietly sacrificed all for a principle, and who sink away here into the great class of foreigners working for bread. These men are becoming a treasure to the nation. As they acquire the language, their great stores of knowledge and their bold thought begin to show themselves. Some merely contribute their stores to the college or school; others write; others lecture or mingle freely in American society. Results which American impatience or superficiality could hardly bring *to light, are scattered freely about among* the people. The immense German learning is applied to our modern questions of history or *economics. Where could such bold statements* as we have had from Gurowski, with reference to Russian colonization and protective tariffs—evidently played off on the ignorance of the American public—have been refuted, except from a historical student like Solger. We should not be surprised if, in the next ten years, great results showed themselves in American culture, principally as the fruit of the influence of German immigrants.

Even from the peasantry and mechanics a good effect may be felt upon the Americans. These poor men, every one must see, get hold of something more of the innocent pleasures of life than the same class here. They are more social, and festive, and easy. They enjoy life—at least, when the Americans let them. Perhaps our hard, unsocial, business race may learn from these strangers to *play* a little. These music festivals and home fêtes, and foreign habits of this kind, will be a good thing for us. There are, too, among the better class of German mechanics, men of more taste and invention, in their business, than can be found here. We have not yet the French and German talent of the tasteful artisan. Foreign labor may help to make beauty cheap among us. Much of good which we cannot yet see, shall come from this mingling of different races and civilizations in America. Let us hope no prejudices on either side will check it.

Riding Double.

The Whig Judiciary Convention on Monday night, as already stated, decided not to recognize Judge Campbell as a Whig,—inasmuch as he had openly and ostentatiously attached himself to another and a hostile party. We are only surprised that the Judge's sense of propriety should not have prevented his thus claiming membership in two distinct and openly hostile political organizations. We take it for granted the same cause will be pursued in the other Whig Conventions, and that no member of the Know-Nothing Order will be deemed eligible to a Whig nomination for office.

A Literary Festival.

Mr. Greeley asks, in one of his letters from London, "Why have we no word answering to the French *litterateur*?" The question is pertinent enough, seeing that we have such an abundance of *litterateurs*, men who cannot justly be called authors, and who yet make literature their profession and live by the exercise of their wits and their pens. The number of these individuals is very large, they perform an immense amount of useful labor, and are as little known to the public at large who enjoy their lucubrations, as the useful unknowns who make our shoes, hats, and umbrellas, and who are all included under the general term of artisans.

The trade of the *litterateur* is more English than French, and yet our vocabulary of seventy thousand words will not afford one that expresses his vocation. But he is an important member of the community, and we are glad to learn that the publishers are about to *give a festival* where he will be recognized in his professional character. The Publishers' Association, a new organization, which proposes to hold its first trade sale, or book fair, next month, have made arrangements for giving *éclat* to the occasion by a grand banquet in the Crystal Palace, at which all the *litterateurs* of the country, male and female, are to be invited, as well as all the great publishers. All the great authors of America, and as many of those of England as can be had—and it is said that Thackeray will be among the number—are to be invited, and History, Poetry, Fiction, Science and Divinity will be represented at this reunion of the intellectual forces of the New World, by the most eminent living names they can boast of. The festival, if the programme is properly carried out, will be as brilliant as it will be unique; and if regularly continued, it will hereafter be looked forward to as the great annual gathering of the leading minds of the nation, mingling harmoniously and happily with the directors and managers of the machinery of publishing, without whose aid the efforts and productions of our men of mind would be labor lost and matter wasted. Our literary laborers would make a very respectable army. We understand that *a list of more than a thousand invitees* has been made out already. The banquet, it is understood, is to be of a strictly temperance character, and all the libations that are poured out will be of warm tea or cold water. But then there will be an abundance of fruits and flowers, lovely women, inspiriting music and sparkling wit. Wine at such a festival as this, whether "poison" or not, would be superfluity and a waste.

☞ Our first dispatch from our correspondent at Binghamton, relating to the doings of the Know-Nothing State Council, now in session there, intimates that the brethren will not agree upon any platform or ticket during their present meeting. The number of delegates is not near so large as was expected, but yet there seem to be sufficient to represent views of policy so various, that unanimity concerning a platform is thought to be exceedingly improbable. There are three distinct parties in the Council.

Musical.

Niblo's Saloon.—The first appearance of Mdlle. Parodi since her return from Europe attracted a large and fashionable audience last evening. It is the more satisfactory from the fact that the proceeds of the concert were devoted to a good object—namely, the relief of the sufferers by yellow fever in Norfolk.

The full melodious voice of Mdlle. Parodi is always certain of satisfying an audience, and of recalling pleasant recollections of former triumphs. Meyerbeer's Romanza, "Ah mon fils," was rendered with excellent judgment, and great dramatic earnestness. Mdlle. Parodi's latest triumph was in the opera whence this extract is derived, and we can understand how, surrounded by the inevitable dramatic accessories of the composer, she won the approbation of a critical Parisian audience. But Meyerbeer's music loses much of its interest, and *all of its local coloring, by being transferred* to the Concert room. In addition to this, Mdlle. Parodi appeared to be suffering from a slight hoarseness, which, whilst it did not detract from the precision of her execution, dimmed much of its brilliancy, and *rendered slightly gusty* what would otherwise have been perfect. The "Casta Diva" brought out all the sonority and mellowness of which a great and admirably cultivated voice is capable. It was, with the slight drawbacks we have before referred to, eminently successful. And the Ricci Waltz, a quaint and brilliant composition of a highly popular character.

Madame Strakosch sung several ballads in a fascinating manner, and was encored in Kuchen's "We Met by Chance." Mr. Strakosch played two piano pieces, composed by himself. There is something singularly refreshing in this gentleman's quiet mastery of the instrument after the eternal thumping of the modern school. All his effects are of a chaste and exquisite nature, displaying not only a keen perception of melodic forms, but a sterling vein of originality. He is essentially a brilliant performer, light, sketchy and agreeable; never wearisome and laborious. He was warmly received.

Mr. Aptommas played a grand fantasia on the Harp, with his accustomed brilliancy; Mr. Seide a solo on the flute. Messrs. Allan, Irving and Bernardi also assisted in a satisfactory manner. The pieces selected, however, were of a character slightly too popular—rather too threadbare.

Altogether the concert last evening was one of the most agreeable we have attended for some time. We hope there will more of the same kind.

Miss Josephine A. Fagan, who is connected with the *Woman's Advocate*, desires to acknowledge through our columns the politeness with which the agent of M'lle Rachel acceded to the propriety of her suggestion, that ladies connected with the press should receive the same courtesy in the distribution of tickets, as gentlemen. The information will doubtless be welcome to the ladies of the editorial profession,—who were, we may add, exceedingly fortunate in the ambassadress selected, accidentally or otherwise, to represent their case.

Tall Corn and Plenty of it.

The following is an extract from a letter to a gentleman of this City:

Terre Haute, Ind., Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1855.

Corn and all other crops are wonderful out in this Western country. Oats are down from 40c. per bushel to 15c. Wheat is at $1.

Contracts have been made for Corn at 25c. per bushel, deliverable between now and January 1, 1856.

There is one stalk of Corn tied to an awning-post near my office, which measures seventeen feet and four inches in length, and there is now at Indianapolis, seventy miles distant, a stalk measuring eighteen feet and two inches. Pretty "tall Corn." It averages about thirteen feet in height throughout this County. Farmers are grumbling at the prospect of a very large surplus.

Yours, R. S. W.

☞ The Teachers connected with the various Sabbath Schools in the Eastern District of Brooklyn are endeavoring to form themselves into an association for mutual improvement. To this end a meeting was held on Monday evening, in the Dutch Reformed Church, which was well attended, when a committee of five was appointed to prepare articles for their government. An invitation has been extended to them to unite with the Association in the Western District [illegible] they have taken the matter into consideration.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS, THE MOST CONVENIENT, SAFEST, AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.
Sold by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the Depot, No. [illegible] Broadway, New York, and by all respectable dealers.

THOUSANDS OF AGUE SUFFERERS YEARLY use Fever and Ague remedies, without knowing that all their strength is owing to arsenic, quinine, mercury, or other deadly poisons, which, though they often "break the chills" for a short time, are sure to lay the foundation of wretched maladies that cease only with life.
But the unparalleled efficacy of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA" is equaled only by its singular innocence; and in proof of this the following certificate, from the most celebrated chemist in the United States, is attached to every bottle:
"New York, June [illegible], 1855.
I have made a chemical examination of 'Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure or Antidote to Malaria,' and have tested it for arsenic, mercury, quinine, and strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it, nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution. JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist."
Remember, therefore, that this is the only Fever and Ague remedy in the world, the innocence of which is proved by such a certificate of chemical analysis, and the value of which is proved by the testimony of all who sell or use it, specimens of which are frequently published.
No doubt the public will readily appreciate the difference between assertions thus supported by proofs and the incredible bombast indulged in by those who have nothing else to rely upon.
GEO. H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 128 Water-st.; and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., F. C. WELLS & CO.; Brooklyn Mrs. M. HAYES, and druggists generally.

HECKER'S FARINA IS RESTORATIVE, strengthening the digestive and absorbent vessels. In disordered bowels, even in diarrhœa, dysentery and cholera, Farina prepared under a judicious physician, is soothing, healing, and salutary. To be had of grocers and druggists. Wholesale of HECKER & BRO., Croton Mills, No. 201 Cherry-st., New-York.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 380 Broadway, have just received from the late large auction sales a choice assortment of rich Brussels carpeting, at [illegible] per yard; other styles equally low.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 380 Broadway.

IMPORTANT NEWS.
VALUE OF RICH'S IMPROVED WILDER'S SALAMANDER SAFES.
[illegible] the fire of the [illegible] instant, which consumed the whole building occupied by Mr. John F. Thomas, opposite the Gas Works in this City, was a safe of the above description, containing the books, papers and money of Mr. Thomas; and although the building was destroyed, on opening the safe the contents were found undisturbed, and in the same order and condition as when placed there except a slight discoloration to the projecting ends of a few papers and the back and one or two of the books caused by the steam generated in the safe while at its greatest heat. C. H. CAMPFIELD, Agent.
Savannah, Ga., Aug 4, 1855.
I take pleasure in corroborating the foregoing statement, and would add that the books are now in use.
Aug. 6, 1855. J. T. THOMAS, Savannah, Ga.
A large assortment with "Powder Proof Locks" for sale by the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of the recently patented La Belle Lock, and only makers of safes combining Rich's and Wilder's patents. STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

PRONOUNCED INCURABLE BY THE PHYSICIANS, YET CURED BY HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—Central Bridge, Schoharie Co., N. Y., Feb. [illegible], 1855.—Dr. C. M. Jackson—Dear Sir: A great cure by the name of Larkin, living in this place, who has been under the doctor's charge and confined to the house for two years past with Liver Complaint, which last Fall turned into Dropsy, and was pronounced beyond cure by the principal physicians of the place, and his friends expected him to die daily, is now, after taking five bottles of the GERMAN BITTERS, out doing errands, and attending to his daily business. The Bitters are, consequently, in great demand.
Respectfully, JOHN G. CARREY.
For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

PEACHES, TOMATOES, OR ANY OTHER FRUIT may be preserved in a perfectly fresh state for years without sugar or other preservative property, by the use of LUDLOW'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CAN. This is the only positively Self-sealing Can made, as all others require wax, solder or cement. They are acknowledged by all who see them the neatest, safest and most convenient Cans in use. Full directions for putting up fruits, vegetables, &c., will accompany the Cans. For sale, wholesale and retail, by TAYLOR & HODGETTS, Manufacturers of Planished Tinware, No. 60 Beekman-st.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," Office No. 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the specialty of inhalation, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 5 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free. Dr. S. S. FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, traveling or otherwise, in anyway connected with him, or authorized to hail from his office or refer patients to him.

NEW SILKS—WE WILL OPEN, THIS MORNING some very rich Silks for the Fall trade, which we ordered before the present advance in prices, and we will give our customers the advantage. Also, superior Black Silks, warranted to wear well, at the old prices, which is 25 per cent. less than they can be purchased for elsewhere. Three hundred dozen Ladies' best Kid Gloves, at 6s., worth 8s. Also, a large lot of Embroideries, Lace and Swiss Curtains, Shawls, &c., at great bargains.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

NOTICE.—WE ARE NOW CLOSING OUT THE remainder of our Summer stock of clothing, without regard to profit or cost, a rare chance for gentlemen going South. We are also getting in for our early Fall and Winter trade the most elegant assortment of superior clothing ever offered in New York, which we expect to sell at such low prices as to command the attention of many more than our hundred thousand customers. DEVLIN & JESSUP, Nos. 33 and 35 John-st., corner of Nassau.

FREE TO SAN FRANCISCO.—PERSONS WHO wish to go free from attacks of cholera, dysentery, colic and sea-sickness, should not fail to get a bottle of Dr. TOBIAS' warranted VENETIAN LINIMENT; any kind of water can be drunk without any ill effects by adding one teaspoonful of this celebrated Liniment; it is worth its weight in gold, no one should sail without it. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depot No. 60 Cortlandt-st.; sold by the druggists throughout the United States.

DEALERS IN CLOTHING.—WE BEG TO INFORM Southern and Western Merchants and Clothiers, that our stock of Fall and Winter Clothing is now complete, embracing the fine and elegant styles of garments, for which our house is now so well known; as also a large stock of low priced Clothing made to represent our finer descriptions, at as low prices as any house in the trade.
D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

ALL EYE DISEASES TREATED BY DR. C. W. BEHAM, Oculist, successor of Dr. Bedney, No. 334 4th-st., near Broadway. Hours from 10 o'clock A. M., to 3 o'clock P. M. No cupping or salivating. Cataract cured in most cases without an operation. Treatment by letter when merely the sight is affected. The best of references given at the office.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and variety all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desiderata, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Molden Cream for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

THE GENIN DRESS HAT FOR THE FALL OF 1855, just introduced, is entirely new in style and general appearance, and for lightness and beauty of finish far surpasses all former efforts. Gentlemen are invited to view this superb gem of the season. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, New-York, 1853-'54. SILAS C. HERRING & CO., Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water-st., New-York.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE SALE OF FINE Wines, Brandies, Champagnes, &c., among which are 100 cases Hungarian wines, to be made by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, at the salesroom No. 11 Broad-st., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock. For full particulars, see his advertisement in another column.

LACE CURTAINS—JUST RECEIVED 400 PAIRS of Rich Lace Curtains, from $6 to $30 per pair, which is 50 per cent. less than they cost to import. 400 pairs rich Swiss do., from $1 to $6 per pair, worth double the price asked.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of Bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS.—JUST RECEIVED AND for sale at reduced prices, the choicest selection of Ladies' Reticules, Necklaces, Toilet Cases, Jet Brooches, Enrobing and German Baskets, Fans, Perfumery and Soaps. Also, every variety of Toys, Dolls and games of amusement, at ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

BOMBAZINES AND MERINOES FROM AUCTION.—We will open, this day, three cases of superfine French Merinoes, at 5s. per yard; two cases Lupins' fine Bombazines, at 6s.; one case do. Superfine, at 10s.
E. H. LEADBEATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway.

LOOKING GLASSES, FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Buyers are invited to examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO., Manufacturers, No. 70 Chambers-st., New-York.

CARPETINGS, &c., ARE OFFERED AT GREATLY reduced prices by YOUNG & JAYNE, No. 422 Pearl-st., who will remove in a few days to No. 364 Broadway, corner Franklin-st.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.—L. LOBES, Proprietor, No. 31 John-st., corner Nassau-st.

[illegible]

SPRATT'S PATENT CANS are decidedly the best, having a strong screw cap, under which is an India Rubber cap, and around the whole a channel for sealing with wax. Those who used them last year were perfectly successful.—*Louisville (Ky.) Journal.*

During my Late Visit to Europe—I obtained several new instruments of incalculable value in my speciality—Desmarre's opthalmoscope, which enables the oculist to look into the interior of the eye and see the optic nerve and retina in amaurosis and the lens in incipient cataract; the equally extraordinary speculum for looking into the drum of the ear, the eustachian tubes and throat; Jacob's needles for removing cataract without pain or danger; the regulator for squinting; artificial tympana, for instantly restoring hearing, where the drum of the ear is perforated, or lost; artificial eyes, which look and move exactly like the natural, &c.

After twenty years' extensive practice and experience, principally in this City, and my recent observations during my European tour, I trust it will not be deemed unbecoming in me to say that I consider myself competent to treat all those who may place themselves under my care skillfully, and to extend to them every advantage that can be obtained in either hemisphere. [illegible] Patients who have been discouraged and wearied traveling from one physician to another, may consult me with a positive assurance that all events they will be told with truthfulness when their disease really is, and whether curable or otherwise. At home from 9 to 11 and from 3 to 4 o'clock daily.

JAMES W. POWELL, M. D., Oculist, Aurist, &c., No. 500 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas.

Spratt's Patent Self-Sealing Cans.—Will preserve peaches, tomatoes, or any other fruit or vegetable, in a fresh state, and with their natural color and flavor, without the addition of spirits, sugar, or any other preservative property. They are easily opened or closed, simply by turning a screw attachment. The genuine hermetical SELF-SEALING CANS have cast in raised letters on every cap, "SPRATT'S PATENT, WELLS & PROVOST, PROPRIETORS." Full directions for preserving accompanying the Cans. Price of quart Cans, $2 50 per dozen; half-gallon, $3 75 per dozen. [illegible]

WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors, No. 221 Pearl-st., near Franklin.

Special Notice to Merchants and Lawyers in the Vicinity of the City Hall.—The undersigned would call the attention of merchants and lawyers to a new stock of mercantile and law stationery lately opened at No. 73 Chambers-st. Shoe and Leather Bank Building.

JOHN J. BLOOMFIELD.

Account books of all descriptions on hand or made to order; cap, letter and bill paper, copying presses, letter books, law and commercial blanks, &c., &c.

South Williamsburg.—A special meeting of the SECOND SOUTH WILLIAMSBURG ASSOCIATION will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 30, at No. 352 Bowery. Members will find it greatly to their advantage to attend this meeting. C. YOUNG, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED of Mr. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG or his wife, from County Tyrone, Ireland, Township of Ginnermoneen; has been 11 years in America; supposed to be in the State of Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia. Wanted by her sister, REBECCA GRAHAM. Address to Post-Office, Astoria, L. I.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS, single or in suites, admirably adapted for a FAMILY or for SINGLE GENTLEMEN, and very pleasantly located. House No. 70 SANDS-ST., corner of Jay. References required.

BOARDING.—A single gentleman desiring quiet and home comforts can obtain a very handsome parlor suitably furnished for a bachelor's lodging and sitting room, having gas, (handsome chandelier,) bathroom on the same floor, for $7 per week or $10 if two would occupy the room mutually. The house is strictly private, only a very few gentlemen accommodated with partial board. The use of a very fine piano if desired. Address Mrs. ELLIS, *Times* Office.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentlemen and their Wives, also Single Gentlemen can be accommodated with permanent or transient Board at No. 59 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow; about three minutes' walk from the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with parlors, and bedrooms adjoining, on second and third floors, at Nos. 52 and 54 East 23d-st. A few rooms for single gentlemen. Transient boarders can also obtain rooms and board by the day or week.

BOARDING.—A private family, residing in their modern stone house, would let the second story to two gentlemen and their wives, or to a family of adults. Apply at No. 43 West 19th-st. A liberal price is expected.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain fine rooms and good board by applying at No. 46 Union-square, corner of East 17th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Very large and pleasant rooms on the second and third floors, with board, may be obtained at No. 48 Hammond-st., a good neighborhood and near the stage and car routes.

BOARDING.—Either transient or permanent, for families or single gentlemen, at Nos. 45, 47 and 49 Murray-st. Dinner 1 and 3 P. M.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—At No. 101 Schermerhorn-st., between Boerum and Smith sts. Handsomely furnished apartments can be had, singly or in suites. The house is as pleasantly located as any in Brooklyn, and is from 10 to 15 minutes' walk from all the ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Five minutes' walk from South Ferry, No. 73 Warren-st., near Henry, a desirable location. Gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms with breakfast and tea.

BOARDING.—A few young men can be accommodated with Board and pleasant rooms, or partial board if wished, at No. 245 Bowery.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman wishes a room, with breakfast and tea, in a private family, or where but few boarders are taken. Will partly furnish the room himself, if desired. The location must be in the neighborhood of Lexington or 4th av., between 23d and 31st sts. Apply to A. C. HILTON, No. 232 Fulton-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—From 1st of October, in some private family—a second-story room, unfurnished—by a gentleman and his wife; where there will be no other boarders is preferred. Partial board for gentleman. Address, with name and residence, H. D., *Daily Times* Office. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—In Brooklyn, near Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry, by a young man, in a pleasant and social family. Must have a nice room with convenience for fire. Address, with full particulars, H. R. B., this Office.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, breakfast and dinner, (the latter at 5 to 6 o'clock P. M.,) in a private family. Those desiring a quiet and comfortable home, good living and convenient to the ferries, will find this a rare chance. Apply at No. 41 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING EXCHANGE, No. 4 Astor place.—Rooms with board may be had at St. Henry-st., near Chatham-square, and in many other streets and sections of the City. Direction gratis. And further, persons wishing boarders may procure them by placing their houses on our register. DEMAREST & BASSET.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms, with board, can be obtained at No. 25 State-st., convenient to South and Wall-st. ferries. Reference required.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—To single gentlemen of high respectability, in a private family, with or without board. The house and furniture new and first class in every particular. Apply at No. 118½ 9th-st., five doors west of Broadway.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED.—By a gentleman and his wife with a pleasant parlor and bedroom, in a genteel and agreeable family. Address J. B., *Times* Office.

A PLEASANT PARLOR.—On the 2d floor to let to one or two single gentlemen, or to a gentleman and his wife—very suitable for a Dentist. Board, if desired in a private family. Apply at No. 109 Grand-st.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD—With an English family. Location east of the Bowery, not below 2d or above 14th-st. Address PRINCIPAL, *Times* Office.

TO LET WITH FULL BOARD.—At No. 38 Varick-st., second door above St. John's Church, two large front rooms on the second and third floors, with all the modern improvements.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—To single gentlemen, without board, at No. 4 Bond-st.

VERY DESIRABLE APARTMENTS.—For families or single persons, can be had at No. 105 West 14th-st. References given and required.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two highly respectable young women, Protestants; one is a first-rate meat and pastry cook; understands cooking in French style; can make all kinds of preserves and jellies, &c.; the other desires a place as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress. Both can be well recommended. Apply at No. 311 Bowery, this day or to-morrow.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two respectable girls, [illegible] and would act as seamstress and [illegible] can cut and fit; the other, an English [illegible] washing and ironing and chamberwork [illegible] housework for a small family. [illegible] and are anxious to please. Call at [illegible]-av., Bible House, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By a professed woman cook, in all its branches, such as meats, pastry, [illegible] best of reference. No objection to a hotel or [illegible]. Also, by a young woman, as cook, washer and ironer. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.—[illegible] between want situations. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 294 Mulberry-st., corner of Houston-st., in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable man, as waiter in a private family; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; has no objection to go to the country, or to travel. Can produce the best of references. Any commands left for P. L., at the *Times* Office, or at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., shall be attended to.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable Protestant English girl, to do the housework of a small family, is a good washer and ironer, no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 219 1st-av., top floor, front room. Call for two days.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, and to assist with the washing and ironing; would have no objections to take care of children. Inquire at No. 186 , west of Vanderbilt-av., one door south of Park-av., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young woman as nurse and seamstress, she can take full charge of an infant. The best of city reference can be given from her last place, where she has lived three years. Apply at No. 27 12th-st., near University-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—In the City or country, by two very experienced girls with good City reference; one as chambermaid and nurse, or as nurse and seamstress; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 79 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young woman, as cook, is a good washer and ironer, is a good baker of bread, pies and cakes; she wishes a small private family; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 195 East [illegible].

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 93 West 16th-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable girl, to do chamberwork. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 8 Leonard-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a journeyman Watch Maker, one who can come well recommended. Address Box No. 4,616.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable English girl as chambermaid and waitress, or [illegible] and [illegible]. Call at No. 197 9th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

SITUATION WANTED.—As chambermaid and waiter. Call at No. 172 Mulberry-st.

SALESMAN WANTED.—In a Broadway clothing store. A young man about twenty years of age, who has had some experience in the City trade. Best of reference required. Apply at No. 441 Broadway, between 5 and 7 o'clock P. M., Wednesday.

SALESMAN WANTED.—In the hosiery department of a first class jobbing house. Address Box No. 718.

SERVANT WANTED.—A girl who can come well recommended as cook, washer and ironer, and for general housework; one who is not afraid to work, and would like to live in the upper part of the City, may apply at No. 66 East 38th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

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HOUSE AND LOT IN NEW-HAVEN FOR SALE.—A brick 2½ story and basement house, with lot 60 feet by 125; contains 11 rooms, and is seven years old—with a variety of bearing fruit trees, grapery, &c.—situated on Church-st., New-Haven, only three minutes' walk from the depôt, and is accessible eight times a day. Will be sold very low if applied for soon. Also, 23 acres, Beekman's Point, Tarrytown. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A lease of an Hotel on 3d-av. above 25th-st., with the furniture, fixtures, &c. The present lease has 6 years to run from May, 1855, at $1,300 rent per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A 2-story house, situated in one of the most beautiful locations in Yonkers, with a good well of water, young fruit trees, &c. Price low; terms easy. Inquire of E. W. CANDEE, No. 3 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—A three-story English basement house and lot, with all the modern improvements. Also, a portion of the furniture. For further particulars inquire on the premises, No. 12 Bessemer-place, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

$7,500.—HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Located on 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., a 3-story, basement and counter cellar brick house, high stoop, three parlors, 60 feet in depth, in perfect order. Possession immediately. Terms easy. Apply to PUGSLEY & RAYNOR, corner Broadway and 28th-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A magnificent new Gothic cottage, 41x32 feet, filled in with brick, and built in the most substantial manner, by day's work, for the owner's own use, and situated on the banks of the Hudson; and containing all the modern improvements, such as gas, Croton water, hot and shower and cold water baths, bells, speaking tubes, dumb waiter, hot air, &c., &c.; large bay windows, from which are delightful views of the Hudson for many miles, the palisades and surrounding country. The cottage is a two-story, attic, basement and cellar, with a sub-cellar underlaid, and enclosed piazza fronting the river. Splendid views from every window in the house, and from even the cellar. The house and grounds are delightfully shaded with the finest forest trees, consisting of hemlock, cedars, and large pine, &c., &c.; large apple trees, fronting on Broadway; French crystal glass in all the windows on the first floor, and inside sliding shutters, patent tongued and grooved. There are eight valleys in the roof, all solid copper; six lightning points, and three distinct rods to earth; first floor all narrow plank; Croton water pipes, A. A. lead, except drinking, which is block-tin pipe. This property is opposite the Donnelly-place, and adjoining Cornelius Lawrence, Esq., on the banks of the Hudson River, at Manhattanville. The ground contains about 26 lots, 100x100 feet, or about two acres, and fronting on a 100-foot street; front on the river 140 feet. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Buildings.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A splendid two-story cottage with attic and cellar, Croton water, an extension 20x30 feet, two-story, servant's stairway, &c., &c. The ground contains 4 city lots, 25x100 feet, situated on 129th-st., in the City of New-York, 200 feet from the Railroad Station, and surrounded by the best improvements; peaches in abundance, plums, cherries, strawberry beds, &c., &c., and abundance of shrubbery and shade trees. It is now rented to WARREN BRADY, Esq., and was built for owner's own use, about 3 years old. Will sell or exchange for lots, farm or Western land, and $1,000 in cash. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated among the hills, about 20 miles from town by Railroad, and five minutes' walk from the Depôt; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 3 to 200 acres, good house, abundant out buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 187 Broadway, 2d story.

MOST VALUABLE STEAM SAW MILL AND [illegible] ACRES OF CHOICE TIMBER LAND FOR SALE.—In Saginaw County, Michigan, situate on the Tittabawassee River, fifteen miles above Saginaw; small steamers and other craft run up to the mill, carrying lumber, &c., to Lower Saginaw, from whence vessels of the largest size sail for all the ports on the Lakes, and for the East, laden with lumber, &c. On the premises are a storehouse and a dwelling-house, besides the mill, and the adjoining country settling fast by an industrious thriving people, engaged in agriculture, producing all kinds of grain, &c. The mill has been built one year, and is now running in complete order, and sawing about 5,000 feet daily; any quantity of logs can be bought, delivered at the mill at reasonable rates. Also any quantity of choice timber land, covered with pine, oak, maple, &c., can be bought adjoining at fair rates. The owner having died recently, it is offered for sale, being one of the most desirable situations for a man of capital or a Company to be found. Apply to SILAS D. HALSEY, Esq., Administrator, at Grand Blanc, Genesee County, Mich.; or to the subscriber, WILLIAM JACKSON, No. 140 John-st., New-York.

TO CAPITALISTS.—HOPEWELL COAL AND IRON COMPANY'S COAL LAND.—[illegible] acres of the above valuable semi-anthracite coal and iron lands, known as the "Broad Top Mountain," in the Counties of Bedford and Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, all of which is underlaid by the various veins of coal that are found in the mountain. For the character and quality of this coal we refer to the Geological Report, and the accompanying letters in our possession. The "Broad Top Coal Field" is represented as one of the most valuable mineral regions in the State of Pennsylvania; for independent of the advantages represented in the immense deposit of iron ore of various qualities which abound in this region, (as will be seen by the report of the State Geologist, Henry D. Rogers, made in 1839, as well as the reports of other geologists, made since,) furnaces are already erected there for making iron, and it is confidently believed that when the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, now nearly completed, is finished, it must become one of the most extensive iron making regions in the State. Limestone is to be found of the very best quality, along the line of the road, and within three miles of the coal and ore. For terms and view of charter, maps, reports, &c., apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Be the same more or less, near Long Island Sound, with building sites thereon, three hundred per acre. Lawrence Fowler at Pelham Bridge, will direct to the land. Also, to let, in building corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st., the five upper stories—the second floor suitable for a circulating library and reading room; also the basement for a restaurant. Inquire of J. H. TURNIER, No. 14 Wooster-st., any morning during the week, from 8 to 10 A. M.

IOWA LANDS.—Capitalists and others wishing to make investments in Iowa Lands, can do so through the undersigned. There are several millions of acres of valuable lands subject to entry for less than $1 25 per acre, with Land warrants which will pay very largely for the coming five years. We have experienced and competent surveyors constantly employed in selecting lands, and we can make locations upon the choicest tracts, without delay.

Land Warrants located at Western rates of interest, viz., 40 per cent.

Orders solicited. All business pertaining to Western Lands attended to promptly.

The highest market price paid for Land Warrants.

ANDREW J. STEVENS & CO., Bankers and Land Agents.

FORT DES MOINES, Aug. 13, 1855.

Refer to Bank of Albany, Albany, N. Y.; John Thompson, New-York City; Hutchinson & Jacobs, Philadelphia; City Bank of Racine, Wis.; Cook & Sargent, Davenport, Ia.; A. D. Hunt & Co., Louisville, Ky.

FARM FOR SALE.—Of 90 acres, near Glen's Falls, New-York, with valuable water privileges, factory, machinery, two-story brick dwelling, 36 by 32, with addition, 28 by 40 feet; barn, carriage-house, stable, corn and hog-house; fine pond, containing trout, fed by two streams; fruit of every variety—schools, churches, stores, &c., convenient—will be sold a bargain.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

CHEAP AND CHOICE LOTS FOR SALE.—Three lots in the 5th-av., 25 per cent. below the market price; also, every vacant lot now in the market below 40th-st.; also, many lots from 23d to 39th sts., between 4th and 6th avs. inclusive; also, several lots and parcels of lots to sell with a builder's loan; also, lots to sell on 5th-av., opposite the Central Park; also, 1,200 eligible lots in the upper part of the City, at a great bargain; also, 200 very fine lots in one body. For full particulars, apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway, under the Metropolitan Bank.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE.—Of 13 acres, in the village of Chatham, Morris County, New-Jersey, with large dwelling, (store an excellent stand for business,) with barn and other out buildings, in perfect order. Together, if desired, with a small stock of dry goods and groceries, and the farm stock and utensils. The whole will be sold at a great bargain if applied for immediately.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—A few desirable parcels of vacant lots, eligibly situated on 5th-av., and fronting the Central Park, will be sold at private sale by A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOUR MILK ROUTES FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—Belonging to the estate of S. J. Sabin, deceased, having the best of custom and very profitable; established many years since by David S. Mills, and bought by S. G. Sabin in 1849, and the books will show of many having taken milk eighteen years. They will be sold singly, at $600 each for three, and $800 for the best, or together for $2,300. They can be seen by calling on FRANKLIN J. BEAN, Administrator, Northwest corner of Broadway and 39th-st.

LAND FOR SALE.—A tract of Land situate in Ulster County, the same will be exchanged for desirable property in New-York or vicinity, or merchandise adapted to the Southern trade will be taken in exchange, together with a small proportion of cash. Apply to SYLVESTER LAY, No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

LOTS AT PRIVATE SALE.—The two lots of ground on the south side of 42d st., about 110 feet east of Broadway. For terms and further particulars apply to BAKER & WEEKS, No. 5 Pine-st.

HORSE FOR SALE.—Will be shown in front of the Merchants' Exchange, from 11 to 12 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th, a Sorrel Morgan Horse, of rare beauty; 6 years old; can trot in four minutes, and is entirely uncultivated as to speed; is right in every respect, and a very desirable horse for family use.

STEAM BOILER FOR SALE.—With fixtures, 36 in. diameter, 18 feet long, two 10 inch flues. Apply on the premises where it can be seen, No. 201 Centre-st. S. B. PARKHURST.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED

HOUSE WANTED.—A neat two-story house with modern improvements, pleasantly situated in Brooklyn, within two or three minutes' walk of the ferry, or in New-York, not above 50th-st. Address A. T., Office of this paper, stating rent and location.

HOUSE WANTED.—A small house, in the upper part of the City, west of 4th-av., in a quiet and respectable neighborhood. Address S. A. W., *Times* Office.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

THE EXCRUCIATING TORMENTS OF TOOTHACHE are speedily removed by this remedy without injury to the gums. Eminent Dentists have a very high opinion of it, and constantly recommend it to their patients. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold also by Druggists generally.

O. U. A.—The members of National Chapter, No. 13, O. U. A., are requested to attend a meeting at their rooms, No. 207 Bowery, on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 30, 1855, at 8 o'clock. Business of importance to come before the meeting. Per order of A. H. DUDLEY, Sachem.

AMUSEMENTS.

RACHEL'S DRAMATIC COMPANY.—I beg to respectfully to inform the public of New-York that M'LLE RACHEL'S FIRST PERFORMANCE will irrevocably take place on MONDAY NEXT, THE 3D OF SEPTEMBER. It will consist of Corneille's tragedy, entitled HORACE. M'lle RACHEL will appear as CAMILLE. The performance will begin at [illegible] o'clock precisely, with [illegible] comedy, in two acts, in which the THREE SISTERS of M'lle RACHEL will appear.

The second performance will take place on the [illegible] of September, when Racine's tragedy, PHEDRE, will be presented, with M'lle RACHEL as PHEDRE.

The third performance on Thursday, the [illegible] of September, when ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR will be presented, with M'lle RACHEL as ADRIENNE; and the fourth performance, on Friday, the [illegible] of September, will consist of MARIE STUART, a tragedy, by Lebrun, with M'lle RACHEL as MARIE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION TO M'LLE RACHEL'S PERFORMANCES IN NEW-YORK.

Orchestra Seats, Parquette and Parquette Circle $3
First Circle .... $2 | Upper Circle $1

The Proscenium Boxes, including eight seats, and the Balcony Boxes which will be arranged anew, and consist of either four or six seats, may be engaged by applying at Mr. RUPP'S, the Treasurer, No. 63 Wall st. from [illegible], and after WEDNESDAY next, the 29th inst., from 10 to 3 o'clock. Private Boxes must be taken entire.

In order to give to all persons desirous of being present at M'lle RACHEL'S performances, without subjecting the sale at auction, the abuses of which have been so long imposed upon the public, I beg to announce that I have taken efficient measures for the sale, in advance, of the tickets of admission at the above prices.

The office will be opened on THURSDAY next, at [illegible] Wall-st., and at the Metropolitan Theatre, on SATURDAY, the 1st of September, for the sale of numbered seats at the above prices, with the small addition of twenty-five cents per seat, to cover the extra expenses of booking, and others incurred by the putting in practice of this new system of selling tickets at a determined price.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—None of the ticket sellers have any right whatever to charge more than the above prices, and the additional charge of twenty-five cents; and should any one of them attempt to exact more, I shall feel indebted to the public for giving me notice of it.

RAPHAEL FELIX, Manager of the Rachel Company.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1855.

N. B.—FREE LIST.—Editors and persons connected with the Press will receive letters of admission before the 1st of September. In case of omission, an early application will be promptly attended to.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Broadway, opposite Bond-st.—Farewell nights, and last night but two of MR. HACKETT, Prior to his departure again for Europe.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 29, (Last Time,) MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

Falstaff in love........ Mr. Hackett
Mrs. Ford........ Mrs. Fanny Morant.

After which the NEW FOOTMAN.

Bobby Breakwindow........ Mr. F. A. Vincent

THURSDAY—Mr. HACKETT, in compliance with special request, will perform in the amusing comedy of THE KENTUCKIAN, and in the laughable farce of HIS LAST LEGS.

FRIDAY—Mr. Hackett's benefit and last appearance, when will be revived Mr. Hackett's original alteration of Coleman's Comedy of WHO WANTS A GUINEA? entitled A YANKEE IN ENGLAND. Solomon Swap (as performed by him more than 500 times, with laughter and applause,) by Mr. Hackett.

Tickets 50 cents. Doors open at 7; performance commences at 7½.

M'LLE TERESA PARODI'S SECOND GRAND CONCERT.—M'lle TERESA PARODI begs leave to announce that her SECOND GRAND CONCERT will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, at NIBLO'S SALOON, On which occasion she will be assisted by M'lle AMALIA PATTI STRAKOSCH, the favorite Vocalist, Mr. APTOMMAS, the unrivalled Harpist, and other eminent artists. MAURICE STRAKOSCH, Director and Conductor. For particulars see to-morrow's advertisements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29, and every evening during the week, the grand Romantic Fairy Opera of CINDERELLA, by the PYNE AND HARRISON OPERA COMPANY.

Cinderella .... Miss Louisa Pyne
in which she will introduce the SKYLARK.

Prince .... Mr. Harrison
Dandini .... Mr. Borrani | Pedro .... Mr. Geo. Holland
Baron .... Mr. Horncastle | Alidoro .... Mr. Holman
Thisbe .... Mrs. Holman | Fairy Queen, Mrs. Bordman
Clorinda .... Miss Pyne.

Friday—Cinderella and the "Skylark."

Thursday and Saturday—Cinderella and "Lo! Here the Gentle Lark."

Every evening, the PYNE AND HARRISON OPERA COMPANY.

Tickets .... Fifty Cents
Orchestra Seats .... One Dollar
Private Boxes .... Five Dollars

Box Office open daily, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M., for securing Orchestra seats and Private Boxes only. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Last night of the grand Pantomime of the Red Gnome.—THIS EVENING, Aug. 29, will be performed the Grand Fairy Pantomime of the RED GNOME.

Warrior .... Gabriel Ravel | Vapilla .... Miss Franck
Alfred, Philippe Martinetti | Eugenie .... M'lle Bedue

Exercises of the Perpendicular Ropes by the MARTINETTI BROTHERS. THE FOUR LOVERS.

BARNUM AND COL. WOOD'S FIVE GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOWS, to be held at Music Hall, Boston, Tuesday, Sept. 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.

Van Vechten Hall, Albany, Tuesday, Sept. [illegible].

Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia, Tuesday, Oct. [illegible].

Smith & Nixon's New Hall, Cincinnati, Oct. [illegible].

Maryland Institute, Baltimore, Tuesday, Nov. [illegible].

Nineteen Thousand Dollars Premiums for the finest Babies. Applications for certificates to be made at the places above designated or at the office of the American Museum, New-York.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29. Evening at [illegible] o'clock, afternoon at 3. THIRD AND LAST WEEK OF WYMAN, the necromancer, whose wonderful exploits in Legerdemain have won for him the title of the GREATEST MAGICIAN OF THE AGE, will appear THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and THIS EVENING at 8, in a choice variety of his beautiful feats of magic and ventriloquism. The HAPPY FAMILY and all the other curiosities are still here. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

WHERE ARE THE BEAUTIFUL WOMEN?—All the handsome ladies of America are getting their daguerreotypes taken and forwarded in competition for the twenty thousand dollars, to be expended in Barnum's Gallery of Beauty. One thousand dollars is the first premium. In any State in the Union, likenesses will be taken at one-third off the regular price, for this purpose. For circulars, with full particulars, apply at BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—NOTICE.—The ladies and gentlemen engaged at this establishment for the coming season, are requested to assemble in the Lecture Room, at 10 o'clock, on THURSDAY MORNING next, Aug. 30, preparatory to the reopening on Monday, Sept. 3. C. W. CLARKE, Stage Manager.

BUCKLEYS' SERENADERS, No. 539 Broadway.—WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 29, and every Evening this week.

By particular request, the great Burlesque on the Opera of LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Preceding the Opera, NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

Doors open at 7; Concert commences at 7¾ o'clock. Tickets to all parts of the house, 25 cents.

THE LAST FOUR WEEKS.—At the Chinese Rooms, Broadway, J. R. SMITH'S GRAND TOUR OF EUROPE AND SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL. Great excitement—in addition to the usual bombardment, the whole of the fleet will aid in the attack and Sebastopol falls to-night. Admittance 25 cents. Every evening at 8 o'clock, and Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—No. 497 Broadway.—This beautiful collection of Paintings will be open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. It contains 200 of the finest works of art ever got up [illegible]. Recent additions have been made to the collection. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

THE SPEAKING AND WALKING AUTOMATON.—Positively the Last Week, at the Assembly Museum. Museum open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Automaton or Machine Man to operate at [illegible]. Admission to the whole 25 cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—No. 472 BROADWAY.—Open every Evening during the week. Tickets 25 cents. All business transacted by HENRY WOOD.

OILS AND PAINTS.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL IS WARRANTED OF very superior quality for machinery and burning. Being unmixed and perfectly free from gum, it works freely and perfectly satisfactory on mechanical, night and other lamps. It has been in use together with our largest steamships, railroads, machine shops, factories, &c. Barrels 10 to 40 gallons each. Warranted uniformly good, or may be returned at the expense of (Coburn's only agent,) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my patent, constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the general depot, No. 119 Pearl-st., Hanover square, by the proprietor, WILLIAM BLAKE.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!—For builders, dealers, rosin &c., at 1c. a pound; White Lead, 1c. do.; Zinc, 1c.; Probie's Boiled Oil at 80c. a gallon; Oil for machinery, &c., 50c., at No. 113 Maiden-lane, N. Y. J. H. SMITH.

OILS!! OILS!!!—For buildings, dealers, cash, &c. 85 cents a gallon. Probie's Boiled Oil at 80 cents. Machinery Oil, 50 cents. Also, Paints and Varnishes at No. 113 Maiden-lane, New-York. J. H. SMITH.

A GENERAL MEETING.—Of the STOCKHOLDERS of the BUTCHER'S REAL ESTATE HIDE ASSOCIATION, situate on the corner of 1st-av. and 8th-st., in the said City, on MONDAY, the 10th day of September next at 3½ o'clock in the afternoon, when a resolution will be offered and voted upon for the dissolution of the said Association. By order of the Trustees, S. P. PATTERSON, President. EDWARD PHILLIPS, Secretary. GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—The Republican Electors of the XIIIth Ward who are favorable to general reform, and opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, are requested to meet at No. 2 Mangin st., at [illegible] P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29, 1855, for the purpose of electing two Delegates to represent the XIIIth Assembly District in the State Convention, at Syracuse, on the 26th of September next. JOHN BURR, Chairman. E. ELLIOT, Secretary.

TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SUN-BURN, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, &c.—Positively cured by GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part of the body. ROUGE, LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE and RESTORATIVE, at the old depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, No. 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston.

NEWS FROM TEXAS.

Election Returns—Progress of the Yellow Fever—The Crops—Indian Depredations.

We have Austin and San Antonio papers to the 11th inst., Galveston papers to the 18th, and a number of other exchanges from the interior and coast towns.

The Galveston *News* of the 18th has returns of the election from thirty-two counties, in which the vote for Governor stands up, PEASE, Dem. [illegible]; DICKSON, American, 7,866. Majority for PEASE thus far 3,316. In the same counties RUNNELS, Dem., leads JOHNSON, American, for Lieut.-Governor. The Eastern counties heard from generally have given majorities for WARD, the Democratic candidate for Congress. In the Western District, judging by the returns received, BELL, Dem., is elected to Congress, beating HANCOCK, American, by a considerable majority.

The Galveston *Confederate* learns from a gentleman from the Brazos, that the crops upon that river and in the bordering sections never looked better or promised a more bountiful yield than at present. An abundance of corn will be made, while the yield of cotton will be one of the largest ever made in that rich section.

The Galveston *News*, of the 14th, has the following paragraph:

We regret to learn that several cases of yellow fever have appeared in Houston, and some half a dozen deaths have occurred.

The Central Texan says the cotton worm has appeared on some plantations in Grimes County. It had done very little damage, but the worst results are feared, as the weather was such as favors the generation of the worm.

The *Nueces Valley* hoists the name of Col. KINNEY for the Presidency in 1856. If notoriety is of any advantage, Col. KINNEY has acquired more of it than usually falls to the lot of one man.

A letter from Seguin informs us that a man named LOMBARD, lately engaged in the patent medicine business at Houston, has been arrested at that place. He represented himself as belonging to the firm of REED, BROTHERS, New-York, and was charged with having in his possession forged checks to the amount of $3 000 on various banks and private individuals. He was required to give a bond for his appearance in $500 or be committed to Jail.

The mast crop of Texas, this year, is said to be one of the largest ever known.

The San Antonio *Sentinel* of the 4th inst. say:

"The Indians are committing depredations on our frontier. A detachment of Capt. CALLAGHAN's company of rangers will be sent very soon to the sections infested. Gen. SMITH, we understand, has also ordered troops to the same points, and we may soon expect to hear of these troubles being quieted."

The San Antonio *Texan* of the 9th inst. says:

"The health of our city and the surrounding country still remains good, and as yet we have had no epidemic during the present season, and for the last month we have had an abundance of rain.

We have never witnessed the polls in our city opened under more excitement than they were on Monday morning last. In fact the excitement seemed to reach every class of our citizens, old and young, rich and poor, male and female, Protestant, Catholic Jew and Infidel; and still, what seems very extraordinary, no serious difficulties occurred."

The Indianola *Bulletin* of the 17th inst. reports the health of that place excellent.

BARRETT, the tax collector of Fort Bend County, who shot and killed Mr. BENJAMIN GLASSCOCK, at Richmond on the 30th ult., has been held to bail in the sum of $3,000.

COWHIDING AFFAIR IN UTICA.—The Utica *Telegraph* of last evening states, "that at noon, on Thursday, a man named J. J. RIDER, employed at the [illegible] factory, entered the store of G. DANA & Co. No. 98 Genesee street, and commenced applying a cowhide to the back and loins of Mr. CURRY, a clerk in the store. The parties were separated, when he learned that the castigation was inflicted in consequence of language used by CURRY, derogatory to the character of RIDER's wife." The miserable puppy who would speak disrespectfully of another man's wife deserves cowhiding, and no friend ought to interfere until the avenger was satisfied.

CURIOUS ORIGINAL ORATORY.—Capt. FORD the Republican candidate for Lieut. Governor of Ohio, in a recent speech before the Cincinnatians, said:

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

I have not come here for the purpose of exciting—the [illegible]. If I had my shoes off I could speak a great deal better. I've got a new pair of shoes on and they hurt me. [Cries of "Take 'em off, take 'em off," and the speaker deliberately stooped down and removed the shoes from his feet, after which he resumed.]

MARKET REPORTS.

Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

TUESDAY, Aug. 28—6 P. M.

ASHES—The demand is fair at full prices, with sales of [illegible] bbls. at $6 37½ for Pearls, and $6 [illegible] for Pots, [illegible].

BEESWAX—Sales of 2,000 lbs prime yellow [illegible].

CANDLES—The market is quiet, but being only moderately supplied is firm.

COFFEE—All kinds are in good request, but there is some disagreement about prices, and this retards business. The day's sales include 600 pkgs. Java, part at [illegible]; 350 bags Maracaibo at 12½c.; 30 Laguayra at [illegible]; and 1,500 Rio at 10½c.@11½c. ℔ lb. The stock of the latter is estimated at 32,000 bags in first hands.

COPPER—We have heard of no important transactions since our last. Supply moderate; prices sustained.

COTTON—The market is still inactive and without firmness. There is not much inquiry for any kind, while there is but little disposition to press sales. Home consumers are the principal buyers, and these take only small lots, that they really need, which they obtain at about our old quotations, though for large parcels rather higher rates are claimed. The receipts are limited, but greater than the current sales, and the stock is on the increase.

FISH—Dry Cod are pretty freely offered, though being in but slack request at $3 75@$4 12½, chiefly at $3 87½@$4 ℔ cwt. Mackerel are rather more sought after and are steady. We have nothing particularly new to notice in Herring.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are more abundant, and though the demand is good, mainly for home use, but in part for export, the tendency of prices for most descriptions, especially the low and medium qualities, is favorable to purchasers. The transactions consist of 7,400 bbls., within our revised range. [illegible]

Canadian remains dull and heavy. The day's business consists of only small lots of superfine to extra, at [illegible]. Southern is plenty and exhibits a downward tendency. The day's sales add up 1,500 bbls. mixed to extra, at $8 25@$10 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is rarely in demand, at $6@$8 50 for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal ruled scarce and quiet, at $4 75 for Jersey and $5 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is pretty active and buoyant, the day's movements embracing 14,000 bushels Southern at [illegible] for white, and $1 75@$1 90 for inferior to choice red, ℔ bushel. [illegible]

HAY—We heard of sales of 250 bales new at previous quotations.

HEMP—We have to notice a quiet but very firm feeling in the market for all kinds. [illegible]

HOPS—Nothing further has occurred in this line worth mentioning.

IRON—Scotch Pig, though not active, is firm. [illegible]

LATHS—The market is rather lightly supplied, but [illegible].

LEAD—Is improving in demand and value—the sales reported since our last, including 600 Pigs Galena at [illegible].

LIME—We have no change of importance to notice in this line.

MOLASSES—Owing to its scarcity and enhanced value, there is very little animation in this commodity. [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine rules about [illegible]

OILS—Whale and Sperm are rather sparingly dealt in, but are without change in value. Redoil is pretty actively sought after at 80c.@82c. ℔ gallon, at which rates, there is but a limited amount offering. Palm Oil is neglected and is nominal in price. Sales of 230 baskets Olive Oil were effected at auction figures. Linseed is quiet and heavy. Large lots are not worth over 91c., while for small parcels, holders are getting 93c. ℔ gallon. Lard Oil is in fair demand at 97½c.@ [illegible], usual terms, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork exhibits no essentially new feature. The comparatively small amount offering and the enhanced views of owners check operations. Prices however, are pretty well supported. The day's sales add up 1,200 bbls., at $20@$20 12½ for new Mess, $17½@$18 for new Prime, and $21 for old Mess ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue very scarce and in demand at full rates. Lard has not varied much; the day's sales include 300 bbls. and tcs. fair to prime, at 11½c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is also unchanged; 350 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $11 for Prime; $11 75@$13 for Country Mess; $15 75@$16 25 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra, do. ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in demand within a range of from $21@$23 ℔ tce. Beef Hams remain inactive and irregular, at from $15@$18 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand at 16c.@17c. for Ohio; 17c.@21c. for ordinary to good State, and 22c.@24c. for choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is selling at from 8½c.@10c. ℔ lb.

RICE—There is not much inquiry, save what emanates from the trade. The supply is not large, but is in excess of buyers' wants. Prices rule heavy and irregular. Sales were reported to-day of 60 casks at $5 75@$6 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.; and 600 bbls. City dressed, to leave the market, on terms we have been requested not to publish.

SALT—Is unchanged in demand and value. The supply is moderate.

SEEDS—Generally rule quiet at old figures.

SOAP—Sales of 100 boxes Castile were effected at yesterday's prices.

SUGARS—Are not very active, but are steady, with sales of 700 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, &c. at 6¾c.@ 7½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—There have been 8,000 lbs. prime sold at unchanged rates.

TEAS—Are quiet, though firm, both in private trade and at auction. A public sale occurred this forenoon, —a detailed report of which we subjoin:

By L. M. Hoffman & Co.

Per ships *Panama*, *Sea Serpent*, *Galatea*, *Contest*, &c. Terms—Approved notes at 6 mos.

Hyson—19 half chests fine 43c.; 12 do. superior 33c.; 33 do. do. 27½c.@38c.; 38 do do. 27c.

Young Hyson—49 half chests extra fine Moyune 57c.; 73 do do. 46½; 94 do. fine Gaumee 46c.; 18 do., fine, 45½c.; 33 do. Moyune 41½@43½c.; 72 do. do. 43c.; 36 do do. 42½c.; 39 do. do. 41½c.; 70 do. do. 38c.; 37 do. extra superior 37½c.; 134 do. do. 37c.; 82 do. do. 35½c.; 58 do. do. and 102 do. do. Moyune 35c.; 98 do. do. 34½c.; 105 do. do. 34c.; 36 do. superior 32c.; 36 do. do. 31½c.; 78 do. do. 31c.; 17 do. Moyune, and do. superior do. 29c.; 35 do. 27½c.; 330 do. superior 27c.; 245 do. 26c.; 45 do. 25½c.; 32 do., and 47 do. superior 25½c.; 82 do. superior 24c.; 51 do. do. 23½c.

Imperial—12 hf. chts. extra fine Moyune 54c.; 6 do. do. do. do. 53½c.; 12 do. fine do. 50c.; 12 do. do. do. 46c.; 13 do. superior 38c.; 35 do. extra superior 36c.; 37 do. fine 34c.; 29 superior 33½c.; 34 do. do. 33c.; 41 do. do. 32½c.; 21 do. do. 32c.; 25 do. do. 31½c.

Gunpowder—22 half chests extra fine Moyune, 67; 20 do. fine do., 54½c.; 19 do. extra do., 53½c.; 24 do. fine, 48½c.; 32 do. superior, 38c., 32 do. do., 37½c.; 36 do. do., 37c.; 58 do. do., 33½c.

Twankay—23 chests fine, 28½c.; 41 half chests do. Moyune, 26½c.; 10 chests, 25c.; 44 half chests extra superior, 23c.; 41 do. 14½c.

Hyson Twankay—41 half chests superior, 27c.; 32 do. do., 22½c.

Oolong—(New crop,) 152 half chests curious, 35½c.; 125 do. do., and 50 do. extra fine, 25c.; 50 do. curious, 33½c.@32c.; 97 do. finest, 32½c.; 50 do. fine, 29c.

Souchong—54 half chests extra fine, 27½c.; 217 do. fine, 26c.; 40 chests do., 21c.

TOBACCO—The demand is good, without change of prices, which are firm and buoyant. The sales since Friday last, include 130 hhds Virginia and Kentucky at 8½c.@11½c.; 349 bls. Havana, part for export, on private terms; 20 do. Yara do.; 30 do. Porto Rico, do., and 280 cases Seedleaf at 7c.@13c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—We have to report sales of 200 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 42½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued quiet and depressed. For Liverpool the engagements included only a few hundred bales of Cotton at 5-32d. ℔ lb.; 9,000 bushels Grain, part in bags, at about 4d.@4½d. ℔ bushel; and some heavy goods at 15s ℔ ton. For other ports the shipments were unimportant, and rates were nominally unaltered.

Retail Market Prices.

There is but little change to note in retail market prices from the past week. The market is abundantly supplied, with a fair demand.

FRESH MEATS—Exhibit no falling off in price; ordinary Steak is 12½c.; Sirloin, 15c.; Porterhouse Steaks cannot be had less than 18c.; Mutton ranges from 8c.@ 14c.; Lamb, from 75c.@$1 75 ℔ quarter, according to the quality; Veal, 12½c.@15c.; Pork commands 12½c.

SALT MEATS—Continue at last week's rates.

FRESH FISH—Remains about the same. Halibut 10c. ℔ lb.; Bass, 10c.; Black Fish, 8c.; Lobsters, 6c.; Codfish, 5c.; Porgies, 6½c.

SALT FISH—Is unchanged in price.

POULTRY AND GAME—Is falling off some in the supply. Young Fowls bring from 50c.@$1 25 ℔ pair; old Fowls, from 75c.@$1 25 ℔ pair; Geese, $1 25@$1 50 apiece. Ducks, 75c.@$1 50 a pair; Pigeons, $1 25@ $1 75 ℔ doz.; Woodcock average 87½c. ℔ pair.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Continue to come in about as heretofore, at 18c.@28c. ℔ lb. Cheese, 10c.@12c., ordinary brands; best English, 25c. ℔ lb.

EGGS—Seven for 12½c.

VEGETABLES—Show an abundant supply of all kinds Potatoes, 62c. ℔ bushel, or 12½c. ℔ half peck. Sweet Potatoes bring 37½c. ℔ half peck. Cabbages average 6c. ℔ head; Corn, 9c. ℔ dozen; Onions, 10c. ℔ quart; Lima Beans, 18½c. ℔ quart; Tomatoes, 12½c. ℔ half peck; Cucumbers, 2c. apiece; Peas, 15c. ℔ half peck. Turnips and Beets remain the same. Cauliflowers are just coming in, and sell at 37½c. to 50c apiece.

MELONS—Of every quality are plenty, and sell at 6c. to 18c. apiece.

FRUITS—Are increasing in supply, with rapid demand. Apples sell at 15c. to 18c. ℔ half peck, or $3 ℔ bbl. Pears, 18c. ℔ half peck. Plums sell at 31c. ℔ half peck, to 50c. last week. Peaches bring from 25c. to 50c. ℔ half peck, according to quality. A few Wild Fox Grapes are coming in, and sell at 12½c. ℔ lb. Blackberries are falling off; they sell at 12½c. ℔ quart. Whortleberries, 12½c. ℔ quart.

OYSTERS AND CLAMS—Remain unchanged.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.

DIETZ, BRO. & CO. (Manuf's)....132 William-st., rear

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf. 32 Warren-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.

R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.

JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 387 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....................119 Nassau-st.

Dentist.

CHAS. A. PECK..........................443 Broadway.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

E. F. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail,)..78 Beekman-st.

Engravers, (Wood.)

W. HOWLAND..229 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House

Fireworks.

JOLLEY & TIERS, (Manufacturers of,) 63 Maiden-lane.

French Window Glass.

F. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers)..........24 Barclay-st.

French and German Baskets, &c.

CHARLES SINN & CO., (Importers,) No. 63 Maiden-lane and No. 21 Liberty-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 201 Broadway, one door above 18th-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer........5 Platt-st.

Iron, Metals, &c.

BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers,)..................60 Wall-st

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

From 200 to 300 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S 250 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON..129 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-sts.

LYON Manufacturing Co. Otis' Improved Patent. Other rods put up for 6¼ cents per foot, 7 Gold-st.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD......................120 Water-st.

Lamps, Phosgene, Burning Fluid and Camphene.

CHARLES STARR, Jr. & CO..................127 Fulton-st.

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS & DEVOE..................106 and 108 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers,) 11 Cliff-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.

GEO. HODGETTS (Manuf.)..................155 William-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY.........76 Fulton-st., 1st door below Gold.

Promissory Notes and other Mercantile Paper, Sold on com. by D. M. FARNUM, 4 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.

Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Cotton and Woolen Machinery, &c.

ANDREWS & JESSUP, (Com. Merchants).....67 Pine-st.

Ship Bread and Crackers.

E. TRIPP & CO.........................[illegible] Washington-st.

Securers & Marvin, Manufacturers of [illegible] & CO.'S Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, Rich's Improvement. Also, sole proprietors of the patent "LA BELLE LOCK"...........Depot 146 Water-st.

Fine Teas.

JAMES CASSIDY & CO......................No. 159 Front-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

J. ARMOUR & CO.........34 Maiden-lane, and 21 Liberty-st.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

PLATT & BROTHER, (Impt's & Manuf.) 20 Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

HOPKINS & BRO.'S (Importers)..........[illegible] Barclay-st.

[illegible] Any advertisements for the above newspapers to be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely-circulated journals in the United States and Canadas that they are enabled to make it an object of time and expense to the advertiser who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CABINET MAKERS.—IMPORTANT NOTICE.—For sale at a bargain, the lease, stock and good will of an established furniture manufactory and warehouse, in an excellent location, and now doing a good custom business, the same premises having been occupied by the subscriber for the last nine years, during which time the business has been constantly increasing. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Cut will be given, together with any other information that may be required, on immediate application to ANDREW BRIDGEMAN, No. 196 [illegible]-av. Can be seen from 7 to 10 o'clock A. M., until Sept. 8.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—Long established in one of the principal avenues, well stocked and doing a good business, including the lease to 1st of May next. Terms cash, $2,500.

Also, an extensive library of standard medical works, and a complete set of surgical instruments—$600.

A rare chance for a physician desirous of commencing practice in the City. Address DOCTOR, No. 94 East 23d-st., New-York.

$20,000.—A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS FOR SALE.—Which has been established eight years, situated in one of the principal streets in the City. From $4,000 to $6,000 required, which can be paid on very easy terms, as the proprietor is engaged in a much larger business and wishes to dispose of it to a good party. Inquire of INGALLS & CO., No. 212 Broadway, Room No. 13.

$8,000 OR $10,000.—PARTNER WANTED with this amount, to join a party who has a larger amount already invested in the manufacturing of pine lumber. The party has a large and valuable tract of land, with mills, &c., complete. The business can be made to realize a large per centage on the investment. Address LUMBER, at the office of this paper.

UNDERTAKER'S STORE FOR SALE.—An undertaker who has been established for the last ten years wishes to sell out on account of ill health; will sell lease of store, stock, and everything appertaining to the business, very cheap for cash. It is an excellent chance for any one with a small capital to make money. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A very fine invention is now offered for inspection. Rights for sale, or the patentee will join with a man of capital to manufacture. A very profitable joint stock company could be formed. Parties wishing to see the invention, by addressing WILLIAMSON, No. 102 Nassau-st., room No. 4, will be called upon immediately.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A WATCHMAKER OR JEWELER.—FOR SALE—The fixtures, good will and lease, (with or without the stock,) of a well established first-class jewelry store, in a first rate location in the City of Brooklyn—a good investment for a practical man, as the repairing alone will pay the expenses. Apply on the premises No. 214 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PARTNERSHIP.—Wanted, a partner, with from $500 to $1,000, to join a businessman in a loan and general brokerage office. Particulars on interview. Principals as above and capable alone treated with. Communications confidential. Or failing above, would join a similar established business. Address FELIX, *Times* Office, for 3 days.

FOR SALE, PRICE $700—The stock and fixtures of a first rate foreign and domestic fruit store doing a good trade, and one of the best stands in the City of Brooklyn, a rare chance for a business man. For further particulars apply of J. LOCKITT & CO., at No. 184 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOOKSTORE FOR SALE—In a flourishing town in the western part of New-York State. Terms easy. The stock is in good condition and not large. For particulars address P. O., Box No 1,672.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL R. R. Co.,
SARATOGA SPRINGS Aug. 22 1855.

THE INTEREST DUE 1st September next on the Bonds of the Saratoga & Washington Railroad Co., issued for the construction of the Rutland Branch, will be paid at the Bank of Troy, in the City of Troy, on and after that date, on presentation of the coupons.

WM H. WARREN, Treasurer.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST due in this City the 1st proximo on the BONDS OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE, issued to the La Crosse and Milwaukee and to the Milwaukee, Fond du Lac and Green Bay Railroad Companies, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 3 Wall st. on and after the 1st September.

ATWOOD & CO.

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Broad st. New-York, July 3, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 4 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1855.

A. F. WILLMARTH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Co.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1855.

THE COUPONS OF THE FREE LAND BONDS of this Company, falling due on the 1st of September, will be paid on and after that date at the Office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st.

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE,
No. 32 CLIFF-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE:

Old Colony Nails, Shovels, Spades and Scoops.
Eagle Cut Nails, delivered at Albany, Troy, or Rouse's Point.
Bay State Screw Co.'s Gimlet-point Screws, Stove and Tire Bolts.
A. Field & Co.'s Tacks, Brads, &c.
Providence Tool Co.'s Nuts and Washers.
Prices will be the same as if ordered direct from the Manufacturers.

HUDSON PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No. 1 extra is free and soft and superior for all purposes for which Scotch is used. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner Platt-st., Agent Hudson Iron Company.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON.—For car wheels and malleable purposes—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No 98 William-st., corner of Platt-st., Agent of the Adirondac Iron Company.

CUT NAILS.—A full assortment of "Weweantit," "Fall River," "Boonton," "Agawam," &c., for sale by WM S TISDALE, No. 105 Water-st., just below Wall-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES FOR SALE—By JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 William-st.

SCALES AND SAFES.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.

An experience of nearly thirty years has enabled the manufacturers to bring these scales to the height of perfection as regards strength, durability and accuracy.

Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales; Warehouse and Store Scales; upwards of seventy modifications.

Counter Scales, Druggists' and fine Gold Scales, Post-Office Balances and Standard Weights.

For sale, at wholesale and retail, by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

SCALES AND SAFES—From the Celebrated ROCHESTER MANUFACTORY.

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Sugar Mills, Copying Presses, &c. For sale by DURKEE, HOUGH & CO., Nos. 13 Whitehall and 1 Stone-st., near Bowling green, New-York City.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—A note drawn by the subscribers, dated 6th month 15, 1855, at nine months, for $484 60, to order of Blanchard & Lee, was mailed the 27th ult. for Philadelphia, and has not reached its destination. Any one into whose hands it may fall, will confer a favor by returning it to us. S. S. & W. WOOD, No. 261 Pearl-st., New-York.

$500 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN—Yesterday morning, corner of Wall-st. and Broadway, or in that vicinity, BILLS amounting to $7,500. Any person returning the same to W. HOBSON, *Daily Times* Office, will receive the above reward.

$10 REWARD.—Lost, last night, in 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., a small DIAMOND RING. The Ring is of carved or open work, with an inscription on the inside. The above reward will be paid upon leaving it at No. 65 Liberty st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of LAND WARRANTS, IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.

Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled.

All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR A PIECE.

Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized.

N. R. COBB & CO., Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 22 William-st. New-York. REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS, No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Parties wishing to purchase will always find a supply of WARRANTS for sale at our office.

THE MERCHANTS' AND CLERKS' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—No. 69 William-st., between Pine and Cedar sts.—Members, and others desiring to become members, are informed that the Library and Reading Room is now open and furnished with a variety of books, magazines and papers.

Office hours, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

RICHARD BURLEW, President.

J. C. WRIGHT, Recording Secretary.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, VAULT and DECK LIGHTS—Prompt attention will be given to orders left at their office, No. 445 Broadway, or their agent, J. B. PLATT, No. 70 Murray-st.

KINDLING WOOD.—S. HARRISON & SONS' Steam Factory, No. 202 West 24th st., best Virginia pine, per load, delivered, $3 25; oak, $3 50; each, per barrel, [illegible]; hickory, per load, $4; per barrel, 50 cents. Orders per post promptly attended to.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—At Duke Brush Factory, No. 287 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. [illegible] JOHN K. HOPPER.

REMOVAL.—D. H. ARNOLD & CO. have removed from No. 63 Pine-st. to No. 65 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—HOWARD-AV., NEW-HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.—The subscriber has large and commodious buildings suitable for the accommodation of the pupils erected expressly for the purpose.

The locality of the Institution is every way adapted to the promotion of physical health and constitutional vigor, and to successful intellectual and moral culture. It is situated about a mile from the centre of the city, so that its retired position and proximity to the town, impart to it the combined advantages of city and country, without the exclusive disadvantages of either.

The pupils of this Institution are fitted for any situation in college or prepared for mercantile and other active pursuits. Young men desirous to connect themselves with the Department of Yale College will receive special instruction. Modern Languages, Music and Drawing, are taught by experienced instructors. Military Tactics, as taught in Academical schools, have been introduced, and all the pupils are encouraged to perfect themselves, under a skillful master, in this science and art. Parents and guardians who are anxious to procure for their children and wards, beyond the benefits of a sound education, the comforts of a home and the family circle, will find this a very desirable institution.

The year is divided into two sessions of twenty-two weeks each. The Fall and Winter session commences on the second Monday of September; the Spring and Summer session on the first Tuesday of March.

The classes of the Institution are so arranged that pupils can be admitted if more convenient to parents and guardians, at the commencement of each term in Yale College.

The charge for tuition, board and washing, during the session merely, are $250 per annum. To those who remain with the family during the vacations, the price is $300.

The Principal takes great pleasure in being able to refer to GERARD HALLOCK, Esq., Editor of the New-York *Journal of Commerce*. Further information and circulars can be obtained by application to

LEWIS M. MILLS, Principal.

BROOKLYN COLLEGIATE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.—The Board of Trustees of this Institution beg leave to announce its opening on the 10th day of September, under the Presidency of JOHN H. RAYMOND, LL. D., late of the University of Rochester, assisted by a full corps of Professors and Teachers in every department of Instruction.

It has been the aim of the Board of Trustees, in the erection of the Institute and the appointment of its Faculty of Instruction, and with the liberal means placed at their disposal, to secure to the citizens of Brooklyn every possible advantage in the education of their children enjoyed by the students of the Free Academy of New-York, or the Colleges of the City and State, and no efforts for the attainment of this object will be spared, either by the Faculty of Instruction or by the Board of Trustees.

The Board of Trustees is composed of the following named gentlemen, to whom reference may be made:

J. S. T. Stranahan,	John T. Martin,	J. H. Frothingham,
R. S. Tucker,	Horace B. Claflin,	H. R. Worthington,
Luther B. Wyman,	Charles R. Baylis,	J. E. Southworth,
S. B. Chittenden,	James How,	George S. Howland,
Josiah O. Low,	D. S. Landon,	Charles R. Marvin,
A. S. Barnes,	M. G. Harrington.	

J. H. FROTHINGHAM, President.

JOSIAH O. LOW, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND LETTERS will reopen on Wednesday, the 17th September next, at 9 A. M. Applicants for admission will present themselves on Tuesday, the 16th, at 10 A. M., in the Council room.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE will reopen on the 15th October; and all Students will enroll themselves at the College, No. 107 East 14th-st.

THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.—The exercises of this department will be resumed by Prof. BULL, and will occur daily from 1 to 2 P. M.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTS OF DESIGN.—The School of Design will commence its session on the 14th September, at the studio of the Professor, No. 30 East 12th-st., one door west of Broadway.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY will be open for the reception of students on the 17th September.

DEPARTMENT OF MODERN LANGUAGES.—Classes will be formed at the commencement of other college duties, and arrangements may be made for evening instruction.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Prof. JOHNSON, Rector, will be opened for students on Monday, 10th September.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON-SQUARE, August 7, 1855.

MURRAY HILL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their Boarding and Day School, No. 40 East 28th st., near Madison-av., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 3.

A Primary department will be added, for the instruction of children of both sexes. Tuition, $10 per term.

The location is a desirable one, being retired and healthy, with abundant means of access by stages and cars, to all parts of the city.

English studies receive especial care, while French is the common language of the school and family.

Circulars with complete details, may be obtained at the residence of the Principal.

Refer to Hon. Henry W. De Saussure, Hon. James L. Petigru, Rev. Samuel Gilman, D. D., Francis Y. Porcher, M. D., John Holbrook, M. D., St. John Phillips, M. D., Wm. Gilmore Simms, Esq., and Abraham Moise, Esq., Charleston, S. C.; Rev. Dr. Bellows, Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., Washington Irving, Esq., Geo. P. Morris, N. P. Willis, New-York City; Rev. Dr. [illegible], President of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.; Dr. M. B. Anderson, President of the Rochester University, N. Y.; Rev. A. C. Kendrick, Rochester University, N. Y.; Rev. C. J. Bowen, Williamsburg, L. I.; Col. J. W. Scott, New Brunswick, New Jersey; Rev. L. A. Livermore and R. B. Springer, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio; Rev. Andrew A. Lipscombe, D. D., Montgomery, Alabama.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION PARK, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.—Young Ladies with satisfactory testimonials from their Pastor and a previous Teacher, may be admitted to any class for which they are prepared. The distinctive studies of the three highest classes are:

THIRD CLASS—Algebra, Rhetoric and Natural Philosophy.

JUNIOR CLASS—Geometry, Mental Philosophy, and Chemistry.

SENIOR CLASS—Astronomy, Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Logic, and Butler's Analogy.

The Bible, Music, Composition, the Fine Arts, the English, French and Latin Languages, and Literature, History, &c., enter into the whole course.

Rev. Dr. HENRY B. SMITH, of the Union Theological Seminary, will deliver, during the year, four courses of lectures to the higher classes on Mental Philosophy; on Moral Science; on the Evidences of Christianity; and on Butler's Analogy.

Prof. GEORGE W. GREEN will take charge of the department of History and Belles-Lettres, and will give lectures on the Literature of the English, French, Italian and German Languages.

A limited number are received as members of the family of the Institution.

GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL.—No. 472 Broadway, and No. 24 Crosby st.

This School was organized in 1820, and was the first Institution of the kind in the State. From the beginning it held rank among the first, presenting all the facilities of the most approved schools for a thorough and practical education, having a large, well-arranged and well-ventilated building, access to a good library, valuable philosophical and chemical apparatus; central location, and easy of access. The male and female departments entirely separate.

The Schools embrace twelve departments—six for the regular English course, one for the higher department of English literature, one for Latin and Greek one for French, one for music one for drawing and painting, one for embroidery and needlework.

The special management of the Schools is entrusted to the Principals assisted by twenty Teachers and Professors.

The Fall Term will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Further information may be had at the Institution, or of either of the following gentlemen, who constitute the Committee:

T. C. Chardavoyne, F. F. Schoals, George W. Farnham, C. H. Redman, George J. Schmelzel, Daniel Coger, James Phyfe, Isaac Mix, Wilson Small, William P. Miller, Andrew Willis, and James Morris, President of the Society, ex-officio.

L. W. STEVENS, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1855.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—By Rev. S. HUTCHINGS and Mrs. HUTCHINGS, New Haven, Conn. The Autumn Term of this School will commence on the second WEDNESDAY in September. It is the aim of the Instructors of this Institution, to make it in all respects, such as parents may desire for their daughters.

TERMS.—For board and instruction in the English, Classical and Scientific studies, $250 per annum. Pupils have the privilege of attending the Scientific Lectures of Yale College at the charge of the Professors. Modern languages taught by superior native masters.

REFERENCES.—Rev. Drs. Taylor and Bacon, and Prof. N. Porter, Hon. R. S. Baldwin, A. R. Street, Esq., Hon. A. N. Skinner, W. H. Russell, Esq., New-Haven; Rev. Drs. Adams and Hallock, and Gerard Hallock, Esq., New-York; Rev. Dr. Cox, Owego, N. Y.; Hon. T. Frelinghuysen, President Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J.; President Hopkins, Williams College, Massachusetts; D. H. Little, Esq., Cherry Valley, N. Y.; S. I. Andrews, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio, and the Secretaries of the A. B. C. F. M., Boston.

Circulars may be obtained of A. Merwin, Bible House, New-York, and of Mr. Hutchings, at No. 63 Crown-st., New-Haven.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place. J. F. BINGHAM, Rector, will open the exercises of its fourth year on Monday, Sept. 24. The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first class, divided into two departments, and receiving but twenty boys each. The studies begin with the simplest elements and embrace the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing and Manual of Arms. The whole course, the details of which have been arranged with great care, and to which the special attention of parents is invited, occupies six years, but pupils may begin in any class for which they are fitted. The school-rooms are thought to have quite unusual provision for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, and no others, are invited to call at the School, after Sept. 1, or to address a letter to the Rector at any time.—There are now several vacancies.

N. B. *The present members* of the School are *invited to begin* their studies on the *first* Monday of September. All volunteers will be *informally* instructed, gratuitously, till the annual opening of the School. The Report for the last year, catalogue, and course of study, may be had at the office of the Treasurer of the American Bible Society.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FREE SCHOOL FOR INSTRUCTION IN VOCAL MUSIC.—In furtherance of the objects of the charter of this Institution a Free School for instruction in vocal music has been established, under the direction of Signors AMATI DUBREUL and ANGELO TORIANI, open to all persons desirous of availing themselves of the privilege. In addition to the advantages of free instruction, such scholars as may desire it will have the opportunity of being employed at the Academy. Application for admission must be made between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M., at the office of the Academy of Music, 14th-st., commencing on THURSDAY, Aug. 23.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her School for Young Ladies, at No. 21 9th-st. on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Her School circulars may be obtained at the office of the Howard Insurance Co., No. 68 Wall st., of Messrs. KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st., of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 39 Wall-st., and at her residence. She will be at home after Sept. 8.

THE CLARKE SISTERS respectfully announce that their BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, No. 74 8th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, September 17. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, or at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery. They will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications.

MR. AND MADAME CRUCY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 288 Henry st., Brooklyn. Mr. and Madame CRUCY have the honor to inform the parents of their pupils and the public generally, that their institution will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, 1855.

MRS. HOWARD AND MISS FREEMAN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Astoria, L. I., will reopen Sept. 15. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 178 Fulton-st.; Messrs. WM. HALL & SON, Broadway, corner of Park-place, or of the principals, at Astoria.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 60 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Monday, Sept. 10. Number of boarding pupils limited to ten.

BROOKLYN—COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL—LEVI WELLS HART, A. M., Rector. JOHN LEWIS, A. B., FREDERICK D. SEWARD, Associate Masters. [illegible] Cabinet, Philosophical Apparatus, &c. Fall Term commences, Sept. 3. The pupils are invited to meet at their respective rooms.

REFERENCES:

Rev. W. H. LEWIS, D. D. Prof. D. D. EATON.
Rev. E. C. CUTLER, D. D. Prof. A. CRITTENDEN.
Rev. G. W. BETHUNE, D. D. [illegible]

[illegible]

MADAME VANDER WEYDE, [illegible] MONDAY Sept. 10 [illegible] French and Music [illegible] LINCOLN, [illegible] 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SOUTH BROOKLYN CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Court st., corner [illegible]. A. B. RICHARDSON, A. M., Principal. The next term of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 3.

REFERENCES—[illegible] D.D.; [illegible] Taylor, D.D.; [illegible] Joseph Marvin, Esq.; Thos. Sewell, Esq.; Conrad Beard, Esq.

[illegible] C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway, or at Messrs. DOREMUS & NIXON'S, No. 22 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss RAINES, at her residence.

$10—BOOKKEEPING—TIME UNLIMITED.—Ladies' writing classes, $3, twelve lessons. Commercial arithmetic, &c., at reduced prices all this month, at M. S. PAINE'S commercial academies, Nos. 162 Fulton st., Brooklyn, and 122 Bowery; entrance No. 223 Grand st., New-York, on same floor with the new daguerrean rooms, now open.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 32 West 15th-st., below 6th-av. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on FRIDAY, September 14. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally, or by letter, at the above address, where circulars with full particulars may be obtained.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Will be reopened on MONDAY, September 3. Circulars with Ellery & Gibbons, No. 10 Wall st.; Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; John MacMullen, Esq., Society Library; or at the residence of the Principal, No. 319 16th st., near Tompkins-square.

THE MISSES DANFORTH having removed their Boarding and Day School to No. 73 West 15th st. (6th door west of 6th av.) will be ready to receive pupils on the 12th of September. A limited number of pupils will be received as boarders. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, or at their residence on 15th-st.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 71 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., now in its 28th year of successful operation, opens on MONDAY, Sept. 10, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business life.

WILLIAM FORREST, G. P. QUACKENBOS, Principals.

FRENCH LESSONS.—J. J. BURNIER, a graduate of the University of France, who has for several years taught his native language in this City, will resume his lessons in September, and continue to teach classes in schools and privately either at his pupils' or at his own residence, No. 312 6th-av., near 19th st. References of the highest character. EVENING CLASSES to begin Oct. 1.

MRS. BEARE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 32 and 34 West 19th-st., below 6th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 6.

Mrs. BEARE will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, Sept. 3.

MR. BOLTON'S FAMILY BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At New Rochelle, Westchester Co., N. Y. This institution will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Number of boarders limited to ten. Applications for admission may be addressed to the Principal, ROBERT BOLTON, at his residence where circulars can be obtained. Also at the bookstore of STANFORD & SWORDS, No. 637 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE—Is a first class Seminary, where parents may obtain for their daughters a highly accomplished education. Music, French and Drawing, by resident teachers. Terms for junior pupils, $150 a year. Circulars obtained from Mr. BROWN, No. 565 Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Circulars, &c., at Roe Lockwood's, Stanford & Swords, or at the Schools, No. 49 7th av., corner 14th-st.

WM. B. STOUGHTON, No. 49 7th av.
Rev. GEO. N. SLEIGHT, No. 288 West 28th-st.

BERNARD AND REDFIELD'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, SPANISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young gentlemen, No. 126 Second-av., corner St. Mark's-place, will re-open on Monday Sept. 10.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE —No. 836 Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 17. For circulars of information apply after Sept. 1, at the rooms of the Institute.

JOHN GRANT, E. A. SMITH, Principals.

THE CHELSEA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 244 West 19th st., will commence the [illegible] of its tenth year on Monday, Sept. 10. For particulars, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute.

J. H. BROWN, Principal.

THE FALL TERM OF MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will commence Sept. 17. After Sept. 1, she may be addressed, and circulars had at her residence, No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

THE MISSES ROHR respectfully inform their friends and the public that their DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL, No. 151 West 24th-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars can be obtained at their residence.

DANIEL P. BACON'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS—No. 228 4th st. Washington square. The Fall term will commence on TUESDAY, 11th September. There is one vacancy in the Senior Department, and several in the Introductory.

MADAME COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES No. 279 5th av., corner of 31st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10. An omnibus is attached to the establishment.

MME. CHEGARAY'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Mme. CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents and guardians of her pupils, and the public generally, that the above institution will be reopened on Thursday, the 13th of September 1855.

HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—No. 292 Henry st., next to All Saints' Church. This Institution will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Pupils are received at all ages, and prepared for College or for business life.

J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

THE MEMBERS OF MR. MAURICE'S School are reminded that the Fall Term will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5. The roll will be called and recitations assigned at 7 P. M.—SING SING, Aug. 23, 1855.

MRS. DIETZ—Respectfully informs her friends and patrons, that her SCHOOL FOR DAY AND BOARDING PUPILS, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10, at her residence, No. 10 East 23d-st.

MISS COYLE respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school at Lower Morrisania will open on MONDAY, September 3. Circulars may be obtained at Mr. Crowen's, corner of Broadway and Fourth-st.

MISS FITZGERALD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3, at No. 73 West 23d st., near the 6th-av.

G. H. HARING'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, will be reopened at No. 132 Atlantic st., Brooklyn, L. I., Sept. 3. For circulars apply at the School.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—Mr. TYNG'S School, at No. 21 16th-st., will reopen on the SECOND TUESDAY in September. Terms as hitherto, $150 per year. Number limited to 25.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young Ladies, No. 33 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, September 10.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 21 West 32d st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 11.

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

CUMMINGS' SCHOOL OF DESIGN—Will open for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 88 East 13th-st., one door west of Broadway.

SPANISH.—Professor C. VILLAVERDE begs leave to inform his pupils and friends that he has removed to No. 9 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st.

MISSES MEEKER'S SCHOOL—Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 100 Waverley place. Circulars may be obtained at their residence.

MISS SNOW—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her day and boarding school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3, at No. 47 West 13th st.

THE MISSES BEWSTOE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 768 Greenwich-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 3.

MRS. O'REILLY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 16 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 4.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 24 East 23d-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

MRS. WOODMAN'S SCHOOL—No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3.

THE MISSES SEDGWICK will reopen their Boarding and Day School on Sept. 26, at No. 41 9th-st.

EXCURSIONS.

[illegible] OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, [illegible] RED BANK.—The new and [illegible] steamer [illegible] foot of [illegible] the Erie Railroad [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Fare to Red Bank, Ocean port and Eatontown [illegible] On and after July 23 [illegible] new steamer BELLE [illegible] will leave New-York from [illegible], on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY [illegible] MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY [illegible]. For further particulars inquire of R. T. DUDLEY [illegible] BELLOWS, No. [illegible]

[illegible] EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Five dollars premium will be paid by the steamer CROTON on each trip to the person who shall catch the largest fish, and one dollar to the person who shall catch the most fish. The splendid, fast and safe steamer CROTON will make trips to the Fishing Banks on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY of each week. [illegible] Refreshments, fishing tackle and bait furnished on board. A band of music will accompany the boat.

N. B.—The steamer CROTON can be chartered for Excursions, for which her size and speed render her peculiarly fitted. Apply to WM. G. LOCKWOOD, No. 27 South-st., or to the Captain on board.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The new and light draft steamer JAS. CHRISTOPHER, Capt. John Seaman, will run from the foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows:

[illegible]

GREAT CAMP MEETING AT SING SING.—The fast and commodious steamer WILLIAM GAGE, Capt. J. G. PHILLIPS, will run to Sing Sing, in connection with the steamer THOMAS E. HULSE, commencing Aug. 28, 1855, and will leave as follows: [illegible] The WILLIAM GAGE will leave the foot of [illegible] at [illegible] o'clock A. M., and will leave Sing Sing at 4½ P. M. each way 25 cents.

THE PATRONS OF COSTLY JEWELRY WILL BE [illegible] Grand Excursion to the FISHING BANKS, ON THURSDAY, Aug. 30, 1855. [illegible] MASSACHUSETTS, [illegible]. A band of music in attendance.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 27th, the steamer NORWALK will only make two trips a day until Sept. 10, to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island. [illegible] Fare 25 cents for the whole excursion. Fare for children.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fast and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, [illegible], can be chartered for Excursions. She is the largest and most elegant steamer offered for the purpose, having a dancing saloon 110 feet long. Apply on board, at the foot of [illegible], North River, or to L. H. GROVER, No. [illegible] Broadway, up stairs.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 9, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Amenia) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

jy11 [illegible] H. SCHOONMAKER, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, of Chautauque County, at Mina, in said County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to the said Bank.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 17, 1855.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

jy18 [illegible] D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. BAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

[illegible] D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 16, 1854.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

[illegible] D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ELY & MUNGER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, No. 519 Broadway, where may be found an extensive assortment of their celebrated PIANOS, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength, durability, sweetness and purity of tone. Our School Piano, 6½ octaves, is believed to be superior to anything of the same compass—plain, cheap and substantial.

ELY & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel.)

Also, Sole Agents for CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.'S MELODEONS.

HAINE'S NEW-YORK AND BROWN & ALLEN'S PREMIUM BOSTON PIANOS—Retailed at wholesale prices for cash. Mr. Brown was ten years foreman in the justly celebrated manufactory of the late Jonas Chickering, Esq., where he perfected and applied his Patent Grand Action. We confidently believe Brown & Allen's the best Boston Pianos made. Pianos fully warranted and guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. COOK & BROTHER, No. 383 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal-st., removed their Piano Forte Wareroom to No. 135 Grand st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public, at their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the [illegible] which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 99 Centre st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANO-FORTES.—A splendid 7-octave piano, cost $400, will be sold for $250; has been used but a few months; also, several for $140, $150, $160, and $175. Warranted in every respect. Inquire at No. 85 Spring st.

T. H. CHAMBERS—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 385 Broadway, invites purchasers to call and examine his superior 6¾ and 7 octave piano-fortes. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

SMALL ORGAN FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Suitable for a small church or parlor. To be seen at No. 122 East 16th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The partnership of W. & D. McKENZIE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The management of the business will still be continued at the old stand, No. [illegible] by the said D. McKENZIE, and by whom all claims due to and by the said firm, will be discharged and liquidated.

DONALD McKENZIE.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1855.

The undersigned having succeeded to the partnership heretofore existing under the title of W. & D. McKENZIE, begs leave to inform his numerous customers that he will still continue the business at the old stand, No. [illegible], and has now on hand a fine selected stock of Dry Goods comprising both foreign and domestic of every description.

DONALD McKENZIE.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1855.

LONDON, July 1, 1855.

MR. GEORGE DENT—Late of Canton, has become a partner in our firm from this date.

F. WIGGIN & CO.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—With government brand, just [illegible] weight upon each bag, for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHICAGO.—THREE THOUSAND LOTS FOR SALE IN ELSTON AND SHEFFIELD'S ADDITIONS TO CHICAGO.—On the 15th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, the undersigned will offer for sale at auction:

SEVENTEEN HUNDRED LOTS IN ELSTON ADDITION.

Comprising many very desirable Water Lots on the North branch. Also,

THIRTEEN HUNDRED LOTS IN SHEFFIELD'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO,

including many fine large Water Lots, situated on and West of the North Branch of the Chicago river, and affording the most favorable opportunity, at prices within the reach of all, for purchasing lots, either for residence, or for business or manufacturing purposes. This property is known as a part of the property belonging to the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY, and will be sold on the ground.

TERMS.—One-fifth cash, balance in four annual payments, with six per cent. interest annually.

W. B. OGDEN, M. D. OGDEN, D. ELSTON, } Trustees Chicago Land Company.

[illegible] may be had of CHARLES BUTLER, or S. [illegible]WOOD, No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York, or O. D. [illegible] State-st., Boston.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

THURSDAY.—Aug. 30 at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 2 Bond-st. A plain seated rockaway carriage, standing top, nearly new, and made to order by one of our first class City makers.

AT THE BAZAAR, No. 31 Crosby-st., will be sold at auction every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock, a number of horses, carriages, harness, saddles, &c.

JOHN H. GAFFIELD, Proprietor.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
available in any part of the world.

NOTICE.—The subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY are payable at the office of the Company, No. 33 Pine-st., Great Western buildings, on the 3d of September next. Such of the subscribers as prefer may pay by installments of 20 per cent. on the 3d, 20 per cent on the 17th and 60 per cent. on the 30th of September next. By order of the Board of Directors.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 41 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pau,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Smyrna,
Basle,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Seville,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Mulhouse,	Stettin,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Madras,	Shanghai,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Singapore,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Sydney, N. S. W.
Bagni di Lucca,	Hague,	Madeira,	Turin,
Basle,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Toulon,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Nice,	Trieste,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Venice,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Vevey,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vienna,
Coblentz,	London,	Oleron,	Wiesbaden,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Warsaw,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Zurich.
Colombo, Ceylon,	Lyons,	Palermo,	

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON. Branches and Agencies at Canton, Shanghai, Calcutta, Hong Kong, Bombay, Madras, Singapore.

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at Maitland and Newcastle............Hunter River. Brisbane and Ipswich............Moreton Bay. Victoria Branches: Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton, Castlemaine............Mount Alexander, Ballarat, Sandhurst Agency............, Ovens Agency.

ON SALE.
CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds (Water Loan).
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds (Water Loan).
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, 41 William-st.

COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—Proposals will be received, addressed to the subscribers, at the office of C. E. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 195 Broadway, New-York, until the 25th day of September, for the purchase of the whole or part of $300,000 of the six per cent. Coupon Bonds of Davidson County, State of Tennessee. Proposals may be in cash, or for 20 per cent. cash and balance in monthly installments of five or ten per cent. These Bonds are issued to the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad Company in conformity to a special act of the Legislature, which act provides for the assessment and collection of a special tax for payment of interest, and to create a sinking fund for their final payment. The tax for the current year is now being collected. These Bonds offer superior inducements to capitalists. The County, embracing the City of Nashville, is the wealthiest in the State—the taxable property amounting to twenty-one millions dollars, and the system of Railroads now being constructed will, when completed, increase that amount largely. Any further information may be obtained by applying at the office of C. E. MILLER & CO., No. 195 Broadway, or by addressing the subscribers, at Nashville, Tenn.

DECKER & KUSP, General Contractors Nashville and Northwestern Railroad.

KISSAM & TAYLOR.—No. 25 Wall-st. [illegible] Bank Building. Notes and drafts payable in the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas collected, and prompt returns given. We will proceed to collect for customers immediately on receipt of advice of payment. Circulars containing the charges and all necessary information, can be obtained at our office.

B. P. KISSAM, Formerly Paying Teller in the Bank of America. W. B. TAYLOR, Jr.

REFERENCES: Bank of America, Leather Manufacturers' Bank, National Bank, Shoe and Leather Bank.

$65,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT APPLICANTS.—Secured on first-class improved property in this City. Also, $10,000 to invest in Mortgages at a reasonable discount. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

$65,000 TO LOAN—In sums to suit applicants—secured by Bond and Mortgage, in first-class improved property in the City of New-York. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway, under the Metropolitan Bank.

BANK OF THE OHIO SAVINGS INSTITUTE, TIFFIN, OHIO.

THE PAPER of the above Institution will be received at one per cent. discount by the undersigned. W. CLARK & CO., No. 6 Hanover-st., New-York.

COUPONS ON THE SACRAMENTO COUNTY COURT HOUSE BONDS—Due September 1, 1855, will be paid on and after that date, at our office, No. 27 Wall-st. VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL.

A FEW SHARES OF THE STOCK of the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky for sale by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., N. Y.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No. 23 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Money and business paper and loans negotiated by R. O. CROMMELIN, 16 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 74 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000, WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Daniel B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.,	Jas. C. Bell,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	D. Drake Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Frederic G. Foster,
Gouverneur B. Lamar,	Edward C. Center,	Peter Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	Sam'l V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Waterbury,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
James Warren,	George Curtis,	J. F. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.,	

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1855.

The Trustees of this Company have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of FOUR AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the Stockholders, in Cash and Scrip. And also, a further dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. payable in Scrip to the assured, on policies issued by this Company, which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last. The charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the shareholders at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between the Policy holders, in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits, together with the Capital Stock, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS. This Company establishes no agencies, but insures against fire all over the United States, through respectable brokers in this city.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1855.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1855. The Scrip, as per above notice, is now ready. Parties entitled to the same will please call for it at the office of the Company.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL $200,000. Office, No. 6 Broad-street, New-York.

THIS COMPANY INSURES ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, VESSELS IN PORT AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

DIRECTORS. GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President. EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice President.

Jacob Little,	E. F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	Alfred Plunkett,	Joannes Gourd,
John R. Peters,	John Garcia,	L. E. Lahens,
Ramsay Crooks,	Daniel Richards,	S. J. [illegible]
Henry L. Pierson,	G. W. Burnham,	Edward Bussing,
F. De Peyster,	Wm. H. Johnson,	Geo. B. Morewood,
E. K. Collins,	Henry L. Hoguet,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
Austin S. Tuttle,	A. Van Stantvoord,	Solomon Banta,
W. A. S. Van Duzer,	C. F. Lindsley,	Robert Horan,
Jos. F. Bridges,	Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,
Philip W. Engs,	J. D. Mills,	Charles B. Hart,
David S. Mills,	Howard C. Cady,	John J. Astor, Jr.
James Myers.	Frederick Pentz.	

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 68 Wall-st. This Company, with a cash capital of $250,000, and a large surplus, safely invested, insure against loss or damage by Fire, only classes of merchandise, household furniture, buildings, ships in port and their cargoes, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Pitt Palmer,	John Steward,	Moses Taylor,
Sam'l F. Mott,	Jas. Colles,	Lyman Denison,
Wm. F. Mott,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Edwin D. Morgan,
Rufus L. Lord,	Richard Tighe,	Sidney Mason,
Wm. W. Fox,	Peter Cooper,	John Caswell,
Thos. Barron,	Henry Elsworth,	L. S. Suarez,
Aug. H. Ward,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Jonas Pierce.

WM. PITT PALMER, President.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos. 1 Wall-st. and 261 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMSON, Pres.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depot of the *Philadelphia Card Factory* of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

PLAYING CARDS.—The subscribers are the sole successors of A. Dougherty's manufactory of playing cards, and have constantly on hand all the different grades, including his celebrated linen dealing cards.

A. VAN VALKENBURGH & CO., No. 130 Pearl-st. Manufactory 76 Cliff-st.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.

By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo. pp. 250. [On fine paper, extra binding $1.]

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri, (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio:

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir*: My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave, and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or to Box No. 1,224 New-York Post Office.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFELIN, BROS & CO., No. 170 William-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HERNELL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st. and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; and to those persons who would not become impaired, even in the fruitful by-[illegible] the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments would vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which Copaiva and Cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

MOST IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—Dr. GEISSNER'S celebrated MENSTRUAL PILLS are most astonishing in their effects in reaching and removing the various irregularities, suppressions and obstructions of Nature.

Specially adapted for females, they act like a charm—so gently and mildly, and yet so invariably efficaciously, never failing to afford relief, and always successful as a preventive.

Married ladies will find particular instructions in the directions, in which are stated the various symptoms by which the cause of the suppression may be determined, as well as advice of the utmost importance.

Price One Dollar per box, containing explicit directions. Each box will be signed by Dr. R. G. Geissner.

Sold at Nos. 30, 306, 363, 525 and 524 Grand-st.; 146 and 325 Spring-st.; 111 and 772 Houston-st.; 152 and 278 Greenwich-st., New-York; and at Apothecaries' Hall, Elizabeth-town, New-Jersey.

All orders are to be addressed to Dr. R. G. GEISSNER, No. 1294 Liberty-st., New-York City, or to Box No. 2,450 New-York Post Office, and a box will be sent by return mail.

R. R. R. NO. 2.—RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.—This famous remedy cures every kind of Sore, from the loathsome and putrid Ulcer, Fever Sore, Cancer Syphilis, Scrofulous Leprosy, down to the Pimple, Blotch and Tetter. It quickly heals the most obstinate and angry Sores, and will leave the skin without a scar.

It cleanses the system from all corrupt Humors, *purifies and enriches the blood.*

R. R. R. NO. 3—RADWAY'S REGULATORS.—Radway's Regulators are the most safe and reliable Pills in use, and will cure effectively and quick, costiveness, indigestion, inflammation of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaint, scarlet fever, typhus fever, plurisy, bilious fever, measles, small pox; diseases of the heart, kidneys, bladder; womb difficulties and all female complaints; all urinary difficulties. Whenever the system is out of order a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATORS will restore it to regularity. Price 25 cents. No. 162, up stairs, Fulton-st.

FOR THE PILES.—Dr. UPHAM'S ELECTUARY, an internal remedy, is a certain cure for this distressing and dangerous complaint. For some of the most astonishing cures see pamphlets, to be had at the Doctor's medical office for consultation and advice, No. 257 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against a counterfeit of my Electuary which has recently made its appearance in this City. The genuine has my signature on the outside wrapper, written by me with a pen. The counterfeit has a printed fac simile of my signature, and is very easily distinguished from the genuine. The counterfeit proves to be not only worthless but absolutely injurious. Be particular, therefore, and see that you get the genuine, which can be obtained at the proprietor's office, No. 257 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway, and of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 365 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should buy it. Sold at No. 322 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch* and New-Brunswick *Times.*

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—18th ed., 242 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and contributing a perfect safeguard against quackery.

Price $1. Sold at No. 122 Nassau, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House) and by the Author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted, especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his Offices, No. 545 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 8 to 12 A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M. Sunday excepted.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as hereafter. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without dieting or restriction [illegible] Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease [illegible]

DR. CORBETT—No. 16 Duane-st., may be consulted in confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,* and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, VIA SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO or OSWEGO, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.

DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.

EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 6 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:00 P. M., Cleveland 5:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:00 P. M., Cleveland 4:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:20 A. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 5:45 P. M., on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO, FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 5:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 7:15 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., VIA PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 2:58 P. M., connecting with steamer CANONICUS for Newport and trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9:05 A. M., after arrival of steamer from Newport and of trains from Taunton, New-Bedford, &c., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Newport passengers and baggage carried free of charge between cars and steamer.

Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport, and baggage checked through.

Trains run on Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, also, as follows:

Hartford for Providence, at 7 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford, at 4 P. M., arriving at 7:30 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford, at 7:30 A. M. and 12:20 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury, at 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive at and leave from same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of roads forming connections mentioned above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, COLUMBUS, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, TERRE HAUTE, VINCENNES, EVANSVILLE, FORT WAYNE, &c., via CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD. This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.

THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad for Cincinnati Dayton, Xenia, &c., &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c., &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND:

EXPRESS TRAIN at 6:20 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train from Buffalo, and the steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, reaching Columbus 10:40 A. M., Xenia at 12:40 P. M., Cincinnati at 2:30 P. M., Dayton at 1:20 P. M., Fort Wayne at 6 P. M., Indianapolis at 7 P. M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:25, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 2:35, Dayton at 5:50, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 5 P. M.

This route is much shorter and quicker than any other. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For Through Tickets apply on board People's Line Steamers, or at the Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.

WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't. [illegible]
E. S. FLINT, Sup't C. C. & C. R. R.
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, July 2, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Steamboat Express, every day, excepting Saturdays, at 6:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, two Express Trains, at 8:30 and 5:00 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily for Albany and Troy. On and after MONDAY, Aug. 27, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train, 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Trains 12 M. and 4 P. M. Express Train 5 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 7 A. M. Passenger, 5 P. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 3:20, and 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing at 10:15 A. M., 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Dobbs' Ferry 3:30 P. M. The Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 3 P. M., from 31st st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton by steamer *Red Jacket* and Wyoming from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethport with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M.

For Schooley's Mountain, leave at 1 P. M. Fare through $2.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line 2 P. M. by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 5 P. M.; fare $3 in 1st, and $2 in 2d and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class, $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $3; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ROOFING SLATE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!—WHY NOT USE IT?—IT IS CHEAPER, HANDSOMER, MORE DURABLE, MORE FIRE PROOF THAN METAL, and can be as readily supplied and laid on.

THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY, of Castleton, Vermont.

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, and the public generally, to their GREEN AND PURPLE ROOFING SLATE, which, being superior to any hitherto quarried in this country, they recommend for BEAUTY, STRENGTH AND DURABILITY OF COLOR, as FULLY EQUAL TO THE WELSH. It can also be transported cheaply to any of the STATES, CANADA, OR THE WEST INDIES.

The Company, while calling the attention of the public to the article produced by them, would remark of SLATE FOR ROOFING PURPOSES in general, that the cheapness with which it is produced and laid on, its great protection against fires and the heat of the Summer, with the fact that it never requires painting, lasting a life-time without repairs, render it SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ROOFING MATERIAL. They therefore invite all Committees for the erection of public institutions, and persons building first-class residences in town or country, to investigate the subject.

They refer to the following experienced slaters for information as to the quality of the article manufactured by them, viz.:

JOHN BRODIE, No. 627 Washington-st., New-York.
EDWARD CROMMELIN, No. 626 Washington-st., New-York.
F. & J. DUGAN, No. 423 Broome-st., New-York.
THOMAS LEWIS, No. 44 Rose-st., New-York.

Communications addressed to J. W. KISSAM, Castleton, Vt., or to G. FURMAN, Jr., at the depot of the Company, No. 280 West 18th-st., New-York, will meet prompt attention.

ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.
HENRY AITKEN & CO.,
AGENTS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
No. 185 Washington-st., N. Y.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. [illegible] Wooster-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HEANY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 33 Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28 day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 27, 1855.

DENIS CAROLIN, Executor.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye. ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

[illegible]

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75.—FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston......Wednesday, Aug. 29.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston......Wednesday, Sept. 12.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston......Wednesday, Sept. 26.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston......Wednesday, Oct. 10.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston......Wednesday, Oct. 24.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston......Wednesday, Nov. 7.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston......Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP HERMANN, E. Higgins, Commander, will sail for BREMEN, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37 North River.

Price of Passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen.

In first cabin, main saloon......$130
In first cabin, lower saloon......110
In second cabin......60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. For passage or freight, apply to

C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The steamer WASHINGTON, will succeed the HERMANN, and sail Oct. 6.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

[illegible]

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

[illegible]

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to WM. TAPSCOTT & CO., St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. Lines, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

Price of passage, first cabin......$130
Price of passage, second cabin......75

This steamship, in her construction, combines unequaled safety with strength, having five water-tight compartments, and so completely protects the engines, that even in case of collision, no injury could occur to endanger the safety either of the vessel or passengers. An experienced surgeon on board. Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked "below." No freight taken on board after THURSDAY, Sept. 20. For freight or passage apply to

M. LIVINGSTON, No. 53 Broadway.

The steamer UNION will succeed the ARAGO and sail Oct. 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—United States Mail Steamship PACIFIC, Ezra Nye, commander.—This steamship will depart with the United States Mails for Europe positively on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5th, at 12 o'clock, M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodation for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

All letters must pass through the Post Office; any others will be returned.

The steamship ATLANTIC will succeed the PACIFIC, and sail Sept. 19th.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED PRICES!!—FOUR HOURS FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN, BY PANAMA RAILROAD—MEALS FURNISHED TO STEERAGE PASSENGERS ON THE ISTHMUS FREE—ONE HUNDRED LBS. BAGGAGE FREE—THROUGH FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA RAILROAD—NO CHOLERA ON THIS ROUTE.—The United States Mail Steamship Company intend to dispatch for Aspinwall, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and favorite steamship GEORGE LAW, Captain A. G. Gray. Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad and connect at Panama with one of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamships, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. They will embark free of expense, from the new pier of the Railroad Company. The public are informed that the P. M. S. S. CO. always have one or more extra steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails. For passage apply to J. W. RAYMOND, at the only Office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES FOR CALIFORNIA—PASSAGE $50.—New-York and California steamship line, via Nicaragua Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, proprietors—through in advance of the mail—[illegible] miles shorter than any other route, avoiding the deadly Panama fever, and two miles of dangerous boating in Panama Bay. Rates of fare to San Francisco including Isthmus crossing—First Cabin, $175; Second Cabin, $125; Steerage $50. The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, 1,500 tons burden, Capt. Tinklepaugh, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Punta Arenas, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, 1855, connecting with the steamship CORTES, 2,000 tons burden, over the Nicaragua Transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation, by first-class carriages. For information or passage at the reduced rates, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Stamped letters taken for 6¼ cents each.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP ROANOKE.—In consequence of the Quarantine regulations with regard to Norfolk and Portsmouth, this ship will sail on WEDNESDAY, 29th of August, direct for Richmond without going to Norfolk. Passengers for the latter place will be landed at Old Point Comfort, or they can proceed south via Petersburg, without detention, with as much expedition and as cheaply as via Norfolk. Petersburg passengers will be sent up, as usual, by Railroad from City Point. Passage and fare to Old Point, $8. To Petersburg or Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Through tickets to Lynchburg, $14. Through tickets to the Virginia Springs.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

No freight can be received for Norfolk.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave New-York for Savannah, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board.

For freight or passage apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville $43. Pilatka $45.

The ALABAMA, Capt. Geo. R. SCHENCK, will succeed, and sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 1.

STEAMBOATS.

5 O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st. every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with stages from Kingston, Catskill, and Hudson, and Hudson and Boston Railroad; and Chatham Four Corners, Edwards, (connecting with stages for Lebanon Springs,) West Stockbridge, Lee, Pittsfield, North and South Adams, and all the western parts of Massachusetts. The first train leaves Hudson at 6 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

HAVILAND, CLARK & CO.
L. B. MELLEN & CO.

PROPOSALS.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 10th of September, for the Furniture and fitting up required in the new School House now building in 41st-st., near Broadway, in the XVIth Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. 300 Broadway, corner Barclay-st. By order of the Building Committee.

THOS. R. JACKSON, Architect.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS—Will be received at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Saturday, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock M., for heating and ventilating the new School House in [illegible] Broadway, in the XVIth Ward. The Plans and Specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. 300 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st. By order of the Building Committee.

T. R. JACKSON, Architect.

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 44 and 46 Wooster-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

[illegible]

[illegible] Delegation to the Whig County Convention for the nomination of County Officers met last evening at the Broadway House.

At 8 o'clock precisely, the meeting was temporarily organized by the appointment of Lewis H. Watts, of the Eleventh Ward, as Chairman, and Messrs. John S. Seabury of the Third, and J. G. Auer of the Second Ward, as Secretaries.

Credentials were then presented, and the roll was called; after which, the Convention was permanently organized by the retention of the above gentlemen in the position formerly assigned to them.

An earnest request was then made for all persons not delegates to leave the room, and the Chair was by a unanimous vote authorized to make a scrutiny to prevent interlopers. The Chairman thereon requested such parties to take the hint, which was done accordingly.

A motion was then made and adopted "that the Convention now proceed to ballot."

After the appointment of Tellers by the Chair, a long and stormy debate arose as to the propriety, at this time, of discussing the merits of the several candidates. Then followed a resolution which was presented by a member whose voice we could not trace to his person through the door behind which we stood, to the effect that the Convention would not sanction the nomination of any party who should not be well known as having fully supported the Whig organization.

Thomas Connelly rose then, and in a loud and angry voice supported the resolution—exclaiming that there were persons in the room as delegates who did not so support the ticket last Spring.

Justice Welch, starting from his seat—Do you mean me, Sir?

In the midst of general confusion Mr. Thomas Connelly made rejoinder. No, Sir. I know better than to make any personal allusions.

A motion was then made to lay the resolution on the table, which amendment the Chair stated to the meeting, when a considerable bustle ensued, during which the loudest speakers were heard to call for the "Question," while others called for the amendment, the lesser number declaring the amendment to be out of order.

The Chair then decided that the amendment to lay on the table was properly before the meeting, and asked if there was any appeal from his decision. This brought about a temporary quiet, during which the question was put and a viva voce vote taken. The Chair being unable to decide which side was in the ascendancy, requested the delegates to take their seats; which done, the vote was retaken. This was also indecisive, when the Chair again appealed to gentlemen to take their seats.

Mr. Connelly again rose. He wanted gentlemen to do as the Chairman bid them; he desired to see all take their seats, so that a meeting might be held, such as used to be held by the Whigs of the Broadway House; that the Convention might arrive at the truth and plant thereon the standard of the party.

The amendment to lay the resolution on the table was then put to the meeting, and carried by a majority of 7. Ayes, 57; Nays, 50.

Justice Welch or Mr. Cooper (the reporter is uncertain which) then presented a resolution to the effect that the Convention should proceed "to make nominations for county offices from the tickets of the several parties already nominated, and that the Convention now proceed to elect nominees for Sheriff."

A member thought that the gentleman that presented this resolution being no Whig should be turned out of the Convention. He moved that the Convention proceed to the regular ballot for Sheriff, which motion prevailed.

The ballot was then gone into with the following result:

	1st Ballot.	2d Ballot.
W. B. Duke	55	67
Barney Osborne	41	42
W. B. Drake	11	..
—— Rochester	5	..
George E. Sherwood	1	..
Total	110	110

W. B. Duke was then declared to be the nominee for Sheriff.

COUNTY CLERK.

On motion, George E. Sherwood was then declared by acclamation to be the nominee for County Clerk.

CORONERS.

On motion, Dr. John Ives was then nominated by acclamation for coroner.

A motion was then made to nominate the three remaining candidates on one ticket, whereon an immediate amendment started up to the effect that the "Three candidates receiving the highest number of votes in the first ballot be declared the nominees of the Convention."

Mr. Charles Riddle then rose in the midst of the uproar occasioned by the several motions to combat an expression which had fallen from another member, relative to his standing as a Whig. He had too much respect for the Convention and for the gentlemen composing it, to occupy their time with words, or a pugnacious speech. If the gentleman who accused him was as good a Whig as he, (speaker,) he would make no attempt to vote any one down by base trickery. [Loud cries of "Order."] If the Chair called him to order he would sit down; otherwise not; nobody else had a right to tell him to do so. He desired an orderly meeting, that the outsiders might not bring the nominees into disrepute by saying that they were chosen at a meeting where the members forgot their respect for themselves.

The various motions before made, were then withdrawn, to allow of the regular ballot, which, being had, resulted as follows:

Perry	34	Hill	17
Ramsay	11	Bragenhuyser	6
Early	1	Chas. Missing	15
A. S. Jones	6	Pillger	12
Wetherhill	1	Forbes	1

It was then on motion after a lengthened discussion decided that Mr. Perry be declared the nominee by acclamation, which was carried.

A motion to adjourn to Friday next was lost, and two other ballots were taken with the following effect:

	1st ballot.	2d ballot.
Hill	19	46
Missing	37	..
Ramsay	11	18
Wetherhill	4	3
Van Loon	2	18
Bragenhuyser	1	1
Pillger	3	5
Total	87	91

Messrs. Missing and Hill were then declared to be the nominees elected, and the meeting adjourned at midnight.

First Assembly District of Westchester.—The Softs in this District have selected as their Delegates to Syracuse, Calvin Frost and Francis Larkin, and E. J. Hertin and John Carpenter Alternates.

The Liquor Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Will you have the kindness to correct one error in your valuable report of the liquor trial yesterday before Judge Stuart. Mr. Capron did not appear "for the Carson League." The City Temperance Alliance was the expense of the prosecution, and the liquor-dealers Association are supposed to sustain the defence. But the Carson League have no part whatever in this contest. The City Alliance has labored hard for three years, at great expense and with good success to enforce the law. [illegible] many of our former patrons, who asked to renew their subscriptions, reply that they have just given their donation for temperance to the Carson League, thinking it was all the same. [illegible] the City Alliance [illegible] Carson League [illegible]

[illegible] the Alliance has [illegible] the public [illegible] the part of the people, to defend and maintain the law in the Courts, to test its validity and constitutionality, and the eminent counsel they have engaged will clearly expound and ably defend this law. But unless sustained by generous donations from the people, for whose benefit they labor, the Alliance and its measures will be like the strong man, made weak among the Philistines; and the law, with all its promise of good, will be prostrated in the dust. And nothing can more directly tend to this sad result than the repeated ascriptions to the Carson League, of the labors and successes of the City Alliance.

Respectfully yours,
C. J. Warren, Cor. Sec.

Accidentally Drowned.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Gamble, at the Second District [illegible] upon the body of an unknown man, who was drowned on the afternoon of Monday, at Peck-slip, while stepping to the wharf from off the steamer *Granite State*. Deceased had on a white linen coat, [illegible] shirt, gray knit undershirt, black neckerchief, calfskin boots and straw hat.

[Advertisement.]

Turner's Ginger Wine was first made by Dr. Robert Turner in the year of 1850, in the City of New-York, and used by himself in his extensive practice; also, by other eminent Professors, in cases of dyspepsia, weakness of the stomach, colic, pains in the chest, debility, after pains, &c., with so great success, which induced him to form a company with his brothers, who were engaged in the syrup and sarsaparilla business in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., and manufacture on a large scale to furnish the increasing demand, which is so great now that it keeps three large establishments in full tide of operation, one in the City of New-York, another in Buffalo, N. Y., the third in San Francisco, Cal., with many adjacent warehouses to each place, giving employment to over 1,000 hands in the different departments, including glass manufacturers, coopers, laborers, &c.; also, making a great addition to commerce, being exported in large quantities to all parts of the world; bringing in a revenue which is being distributed through the country. From the earliest period of time down to the present, there never has been any article that caused such a demand, or got such an extensive circulation, in so short a time, as Turner's Ginger Wine; and all this has been done merely upon its own merits, with no advertising except from those that had used it telling their friends from one to another the good it had done them.

The Proprietors warrant this article to give entire satisfaction to all, or will return the money to any person, if they think they did not get the worth of it.

To all not acquainted with this article we ask them to show it to their family physician. We are willing to abide by the result of any good physician as it is from such we are mostly indebted for the present popularity of our Ginger Wine. After they see and taste it they at once know the virtue it possesses and the action it would have upon the human system; and the greater part of the Medical Faculty use it in their practice quite extensively. To those using it, after taking the first dose it directly warms up the stomach, giving tone to the liver and starts a perspiration throughout the system, which is the only sure mode of giving relief in almost any disease of short or long standing. To such as are in perfect health they can take a small dose two or three times each day. This will keep their stomach and liver in action, and this is the only sure way to prevent the engendering of any prevalent malady existing while passing through infected districts. Also against the changes of climate, water, &c., the Doctor having traveled over the Prairies of the West, and through the marshy swamps of South America, on the shores of both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, where the engendering fevers, &c., were almost certain to those not naturalized to the climate, took the most particular pains to find out a remedy and preventive for this great pest to man, and succeeded to his most sanguine expectation, and is now reaping a reward and being well repaid for all his trouble, by having the blessings of so many showered upon him for supplying them with a medicine that has been of so great a benefit to them in time of need.

Since the introduction of Turner's Ginger Wine to the public, more than one thousand different counterfeits have been got up to try to impose upon the community; but they are always detected by the very first person that ever tasted any of the genuine, (of Turner's,) which is prepared in such a scientific manner, with the most perfect machinery, that the proprietors are as well guarded against counterfeits as any Bank of having their most scientific engraved notes imitated. Another great recommendation to this medicine is this, it being of such a delicious flavor, which makes the palate that once gets a taste always want more.

Turner's Ginger Wine is sold in all parts of the world, both in Europe and America, and by all classes of dealers, and well patronized from the nobleman to the peasant, and all pronounce it well worthy of the name it bears.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Durno's invaluable Catarrh Snuff is now for sale in New-York City, by Hegeman, Clark & Co., No. 165 Broadway; Jo. J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; C. Adamson, No. 698 Broadway; L. Leroy, No. 771 Broadway; H. Trimmer, No. 29 Whitehall-street; Delluc & Co., No. 635 Broadway; John Meakim, No. 407 Broadway; C. J. Cook, No. 41 Canal-street; S. R. Smith, No. 42 Greenwich-street; T. H. Wagstaff, No. 266 Greenwich-street; C. Smith, No. 277 Greenwich-street. Boxes, with name and trade mark in full on each. Price 25 cents. At wholesale by Stephen Paul & Co., No. 149 Chambers-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A Great Cure for Female Complaints will be found in Holloway's Ointment and Pills. The wonderful cures effected by these medicines in complaints incidental to females is so extraordinary as to astonish the greatest physician. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y., and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

DESHLER'S FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
THE MOST CONVENIENT,
SAFEST,
AND ONLY RADICAL CURE FOR
FEVER AND AGUE.

Sold by C. D. Deshler, Agent, at the dépôt, No. 341 Broadway, New-York, and by all respectable dealers.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A frightful mortality among children is disclosed by the weekly record of deaths. The Summer Complaint and the Whooping Cough decimate our juveniles and adult population. Yet these diseases yield to McClintock's Diarrhœa Cordial and the Whooping Cough Remedy, with as much certainty as night follows day. Sold by A. Cushman & Co., No. 295 Broadway, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Gas Fixtures.—We are now manufacturing many styles of Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, &c., from entirely new and original designs, finished in the most elegant manner in gilt and in French and artistic bronzes, which we are offering to the trade and at retail, on the most favorable terms. Curtis & Ray, No. 13 Canal-street, between Broadway and Centre.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The most Complete Pen and Pencil Case we have seen, is manufactured by W. M. Wilmarth, No. 44 Maiden-lane. It is called "Lewods' Patent," and surpasses in beauty and durability any combination of pen and pencil hitherto offered to the public. They are made both in gold and silver.

[Advertisement.]

Chandeliers.—The attention of buyers is solicited to our stock of Gas Fixtures, at the Warerooms, Nos. 85 and 87 John-st. Our designs are entirely new and original, and well worthy of examination by the trade.

Mitchell, Bailey & Co., Manufacturers.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—Have you seen the grand Irish Drama of "O'Neal the Great," and the pantomime of "The Raven of the Tomb?" If not go to-night. "Robert Macaire" will also be performed with them. Mr. J. R. Scott, Mons. Schmidt, and Mlle. Therese appear.

[Advertisement.]

To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired clergyman restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Rev. J. M. Dagnall, 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Fall and Winter Under-Garments, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., for the million, at McLaughlin's Shirt and Furnishing Store, 269 Greenwich-street, corner Chambers, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Blake's Patent Fire-Proof Paint, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

LONG ISLAND.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held at the County Hall, Raymond-street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The President, Amos [illegible] in the Chair.

Communications [illegible] Board to discharge the bills due for [illegible] were referred to a Special Committee. A bill of $12,025 for rent of offices, due to the City of Brooklyn, was laid on the table.

The County Treasurer [illegible] real or personal.

The [illegible] bonds, mortgages, other securities and moneys paid by him to be $152,035 23.

The Committee on Equalization of Assessment reported that they found great discrepancy in the valuation of property in different towns and Wards, some being rated too high and some too low; but under existing circumstances, they would not recommend any alteration. After some opposition the report was adopted.

Justice Curtis was ordered to pay the fines received under the Prohibitory Law to the County Treasurer.

The Committee on Taxes reported that the amount required for State schools was $55,361, and for other expenses of the County, $412,495 30.

It was agreed that the Mechanics' Bank and Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Williamsburg, and the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, under the act of 1853, be exempt from taxes.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the assessed value of the personal estate of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company be reduced in the assessment roll of the First Ward of the city of Brooklyn to such an amount as when the rate of taxation in such Ward shall have been ascertained, will, at such rate, produce the amount of tax for which said Company is authorized to commute.

Fight at a Dance-House.

A place of resort on Kent-avenue, Eastern District of Brooklyn, where balls are given three times a week, came near being the scene of a desperate fight on Monday night. It seems that a gang of boys and men from Williamsburg, and another party from Wallabout, are in the habit of assembling here, and one night last week a fight occurred between the two sections when but few were present. The Williamsburgers were badly beaten, and on Monday night visited the place to the number of two hundred to give battle to the Wallabouters. They too, it seems, had prepared for the contest, and a brisk fight had commenced just as a posse of the Fourth District police arrived and put a stop to the disturbance.

☞ There were 37 arrests for drunkenness in Brooklyn during the 48 hours ending on Monday morning.

☞ The body of an unknown man was found in the water off Red Hook Point by the Third District Police on Monday. Deceased was apparently 35 years of age, light hair, red whiskers, and, from his dress, it is supposed that he was a sailor. The Coroner held an inquest, but nothing was elicited to show who he was, or the manner of his death, and the usual verdict of "Found drowned" was rendered by the Jury.

☞ No less than six grocers have recently been arrested in the Eastern District of Brooklyn for using light weights and small measures. Small business, truly.

NEW-JERSEY.

Census of Hudson County.

The census of Hudson County is now complete, with the exception of the Second Ward of the city of Hoboken, and we present below the result as filed in the County Clerk's Office. We have heretofore given the returns of Jersey City, Hoboken and Hudson in full, and we now add the totals of those cities for the purpose of making the County complete:

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

Native white males	277	Colored males	2
Native white females	375	Colored females	2
Foreign white males	328		
Foreign white females	271	Total population	1,516

BERGEN TOWNSHIP.

Native white males	1,383	Colored males	134
Native white females	1,083	Colored females	121
Foreign white males	730		
Foreign white females	791	Total population	[illegible]

NORTH BERGEN TOWNSHIP.

Native white males	531	Colored males	[illegible]
Native white females	583	Colored females	[illegible]
Foreign white males	1,191		
Foreign white females	1,221	Total population	[illegible]

RECAPITULATION.

Jersey City	21,715	Bergen Township	4,072
Hoboken City (est'd)	6,765	Harrison Township	1,516
Hudson City	4,207	North Bergen Town'p	3,571
Total population of County			42,736

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 28, by Rev. Mr. Perry, Mr. W. P. Jayne to Miss Margaret Dillon, all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 25, by Rev. O. W. Briggs, at the First Baptist Church, Nassau-st., Joseph T. Glover to Miss Octavine C. Payne, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday evening, Aug. 27, Mary Jane, wife of Isaac Forster Jr., aged 24 years, 3 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 151 West 16th st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 27, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. Frances Martin, aged 86 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Robert Martin, corner of 23d-st. and 6th-av., Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) afternoon, the 29th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

In Williamsburg, on Monday, Aug. 27, William C., infant son of Manning and Mary J. Merrill, aged 7 months.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 66 South 4th st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

In Jersey City, on Monday, Aug. 27, Caroline Adele, daughter of Eben H. and Caroline A. Burnton, aged 8 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 122 Barrow-st., near Grand-st., Jersey City, this day, (Wednesday,) 29th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

At Manhasset, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 22, Anna Maria, only daughter of Daniel F. and Susan M. Kissam, aged 10 months.

At Rahway, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Aug. 28, at the residence of her brother, Wm. D. Wilson, Esq., Mrs. Mary C. Wilson, widow of the late Dr. Allen Wilson, of Plainfield.

At Mount St. Vincent, on Monday night, Aug. 27, after a short illness, Tighe Davey, aged 70 years.

His funeral will take place from the Cathedral, at 10 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning, 29th inst.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 24, Clara Weiss, aged 37 years. Funeral from Johnson-st. The body was interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 28.

$2,000	U. S. 6s '67		119	200	Erie Railroad		52½
1,000	Virginia 6s		97	300	do	s60	52
1,000	Harlem 1st M Bs		91	100	do	s30	52½
1,000	Erie Bonds '75		90½	300	do	c	52
20,000	Ill Cen. R. Bs		86	200	do	s60	52
15,000	do	b60	86½	100	do	s30	52
5,000	Ill Freeland Bs	s3	91	500	do	s3	52
20	Bk State New-York		107½	100	do	b30	52
20	People's Bank		106	100	do	b60	52
10	Ohio Life & Trust Co		98	700	do	b60	52
16	Bank of N. America		104½	100	do	s10	52
50	Nic. Transit Co	b30	19	100	do	b60	53
150	do		19	100	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	b60	103
100	do		19	100	do		102½
200	do	b3	19	20	M. S. & N. Ind. Con.		93
100	do	b5	19	40	Reading Railroad		96
100	do	b60	19	100	do	s30	96
200	Cumb. Coal Co.	c	27½	200	do		95½
100	do	b5	28	100	do	s3	96
300	do	c	28	600	do	s3	[illegible]
400	do	s15	28	100	do		95
750	do	s60	28	400	do	s3	95
200	do	b60	28½	600	do	b60	96
50	do	b30	28	100	do	s30	96
50	do	s3	28	200	do	s3	95
50	do	b30	28	100	do	b60	95
50	do		28	100	do	b10	95
200	do		27½	100	do		96
50	Canton Co.		26½	150	do	b60	96
16	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.		131½	134	Hud. River R. R.	c	40
250	do	b3m	132	50	do	s30	40
10	N. Y. Central R. R.		100½	55	Clev. C. & Cin.		10[illegible]
250	do		100½	50	Panama Railroad	s3	107
450	do		100½	300	Ill Central R. R.		96
500	do	b60	100½	200	do	s60	96
300	do	s60	100	5	Galena & Chicago R.		110
50	do	s30	100	314	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	s3	86
50	do	s10	100½	50	do	s30	86
50	do	b10	101	50	do	s10	86
150	do	s3	100	350	do	b60	86
12	do		100	350	do	s3	85
100	Harlem Railroad	b60	28	245	do		86
100	do	s3	28	100	do	s60	85
100	do	b60	29	100	do	s60	85
110	do	s3	28	300	do	s60	85
70	Nor. & Wor. R. R.	s3	37	50	do	s60	85
150	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b60	100½	5	Ch. & Rock I. R. R.		98

SECOND BOARD.

100	Nicara. Trans. Co.	s10	19	100	Erie Railroad	s10	52
200	do	b10	19	400	Hud. Riv. R. R.	b60	41
100	do		19	200	do	s3	[illegible]
200	Cumber. Coal Co.	s30	27½	50	do		40
200	do	b60	28	200	do	b3	[illegible]
200	do	b3	27½	600	Reading Railroad	b60	96
400	do	b60	28	500	do	s30	95
100	do		27½	200	do	s10	95
150	Edgeworth Co.	s60	[illegible]	300	do	b3	96
100	do		[illegible]	100	do	b10	96
350	Erie Railroad	s60	52	2600	do	s30	96
100	do		52	200	do	b60	95
50	do	b3	52½	150	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	s3	86
50	do	s3	52½	100	do		86
200	do	b60	52½	150	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		100
400	do		52	100	do		100
100	do	b3	52				

TUESDAY, Aug. 28—P. M.

The weakness in the Stock List continues; and the afternoon Board closed with a dull and declining tendency. The fall in the Railroads and Coal and Transit shares from Monday afternoon is equal to 1@2 ℘ cent., and the entire decline from the top rates of week before last ranges 2 to 4 ℘ cent. The list of State and Railway Bonds is much neglected by speculators, though prices are, nominally, better sustained than shares. The day's sales in this department fall below $70,000 for all descriptions. There was less movement in Money loans than on Saturday and Monday, but most of the new transactions are made at 7 ℘ cent. The Banks and other large lenders have not yet generally marked up their old loans from 6 ℘ cent., not feeling satisfied that the increased demand will prove such as to render a change of rate anything like permanent. A number of circumstances, peculiar to the week, caused the last Bank Statement to show unfavorably in Specie, and with the new aid from California, it is not believed that the aggregate reserve will suffer a further reduction on the succeeding exhibit. The exporters by the Boston steamer drew to-day about $600,000, and the Sub-Treasury, exclusive of $50,000 from the West, accumulated $70,698. The Bill Brokers are getting better rates on paper; single names, first class, negotiated to-day at 8 ℘ cent., and endorsed bills, 3 to 4 months to run, at 7 ℘ cent. Some of the large Banks that were induced by the low rates in June and July to take 3 and 4 months' paper, are likely to have a light income in September. The increased offerings for discount are not yet very marked. English Bills for the packet to-morrow closed steady at 109¾@110⅛, with a moderate supply of transient Exchange left over. Francs closed firm at f.5.12½@f.5.11¼, and the leading Continental drawer has been a large seller for the present and last week's steamers.

The regular Illinois Bankers, and other parties who Bank under the General Law of that State, pledging first class securities with the Auditor, are again making fight with George Smith's Atlanta, Georgia, Wild Cat, the unsecured notes of which he has thrown out from Chicago to the interior to the amount of a million and a half or two millions of dollars. This paper is kept 1 ℘ cent. below the specie paying local Banks, and by that inevitable law of paper currency, the inferior takes the place of the superior, in all ordinary transactions in daily business. This speculation, so profitable to the Wild Cat Banker, is further stimulated by the process of saving up the notes of the local Banks to run them for Specie. The tables have recently been turned on Smith, and he has had to send from this City a large amount of Gold, said to exceed half a million, to the town of Atlanta, in Western Georgia, to save his Wild Cat from breaking. The operations of this gentleman the press has had frequent occasion, in the last two or three years, to refer to as a species of lawless or piratical banking, which few other Brokers would be suffered to continue with impunity. He has the reputation of being wealthy, but the example which he makes of his pernicious system of galvanizing defunct or questionable charters in the South, to be employed in the Northwest, is less to be commended on this account. It has no justification either, in the condition of the Banking Laws of Illinois and Wisconsin, which throw open the business to every capitalist who is honestly disposed to secure the circulation which he is to distribute among the people. In this view of the case, although it may be the boast of Mr. Smith that he has successfully and for years defied public opinion and the Press on the subject, we are not sure that the present formidable run upon his Georgia shop ought in any way to be discouraged. The Wild Cat notes should be driven home. Otherwise, disaster to the good people of the Northwest, for [illegible] merits or demerits of his practice. We do not know how the large means derived from his Wild Cat movements are employed. It is well remembered, however, that the St. Louis Bankers, who attempted the same game in 1852-53, gave such evidences of a dangerous expansion in their undertakings as to rouse the public apprehension on the subject, and the alarm being sounded by the Press, the lawless circulation was prudently withdrawn. It was, perhaps, a feather in Mr. George Smith's cap, at that time, that he sturdily resisted popular opinion; but while this is something for him to boast of, it would be no consolation to his noteholders if he should hereafter be tripped up by his own temerity.

The subject of the new rules of transfer by the New-York Central Company was again before the Stock Exchange Board to-day. The rules go into effect, if not further postponed, on the 1st September. They deny a second transfer of the same Stock, the same day, and without issuing a new certificate to the holder, require that the Stock shall remain in the Transfer Office until the second day. The inconvenience to the dealers in the Stock, and particularly to the Brokers acting for third parties, must of course prove a serious one, unless the system of delivery by power and certificate is generally adopted and duly recognized as regular by the Stock Exchange Board. This it seems their old rules will not permit the Board to do *while there is a place of transfer open in the City*, and the consequence is, that on the 1st September the New-York Central Stock will cease to be called at the Board, and the sales between the Brokers cease to appear in the official list of each day's operations, unless some new compromise or arrangement be entered into with the executive officers of the Central Company. The rules of the Stock Exchange, we understand, require that every proper facility for transfer and re-transfer must be afforded wherever a Transfer Office is opened in the City. Otherwise, the Stock is not recognized at the Board, since it would be impossible, without forcing both broker and purchaser to receive deliveries by certificate, to facilitate dealings in it. The particular rule on this point has been a dead letter for many years, as the case of the New-York Central is the first departure, of any consequence, which has been attempted from the ordinary course in transfers. Even the State Stocks of New-York, managed with much care and particularity by the Manhattan Company, are admitted to duplicate transfer the same day. The Board of Brokers would probably be as reluctant to enforce this old rule on so important a security as the New-York Central, as they would be to have the Directors of that Company enforce a new, and, as the Brokers feel, arbitrary practice of transfer upon them. But there is evidently some feeling in the Board as to the motive and temper in which the latter originated last Spring, and self respect will probably interpose if any attempt should be made to depart from the old rule while the suspicion is entertained that the Directors of the Central desire to stop speculation in their Stock. We believe there is misapprehension on this point; at all events, we cannot suppose that the present feeling of the majority of the Central managers—whatever it may have been when the rates were down to 78@80—is in favor of doing away with the very best advertisement and most reliable market their stock could possibly have, by putting it out of the power of the New-York Exchange Board to deal in it and officially publish its daily sales. The parties will have to come together again, as they did the other day, and settle the difficulty. The President of the Board of Brokers and the President of the Central Road are both sensible and experienced business men. They could satisfactorily arrange the affair in five minutes.

The September interest on the Sacramento County Bonds, issued for the Court-House of the County, will be paid on and after Saturday next, Sept. 1, by Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, No. 27 Wall-street.

Mr. Louis C. Hoyt, No. 3 Exchange-place, and late with Jacob Little & Co., has been admitted to membership in the Board of Brokers.

The Cotton Circular of Mr. W. P. Wright, of this date, gives the following movement of the old crop, the financial year of which expires on the 31st inst.

	Season 1855.	Season 1854.	Week 1855.	Week 1854.
Receipts at the ports	2,784,000	2,897,000	13,000	[illegible]
Exports to Gt. Britain	[illegible]	1,597,000	12,000	[illegible]
Exports to France	409,000	369,000	—	[illegible]
To other foreign ports	393,000	341,000	2,000	[illegible]
Total exports	2,219,000	2,300,000	14,000	[illegible]
Stock on hand	112,000	108,000	—	[illegible]

A great change, Mr. Wright remarks, has taken place in the accounts received this week from every section of the cotton growing region as far West as Mobile. Rain, so much to be dreaded at this period, has been falling freely, accompanied by an unusual degree of cold, and though no damage has been done but what could be made up by very seasonable weather, the prospects for a good crop are much jeopardized. The accounts from Alabama are more serious than elsewhere, and at the latest dates by telegraph from Mobile, rain was still prevalent. We have yet to hear of the country tributary to New-Orleans.

Adrian H. Muller will hold his weekly sale of Stocks, including 120 shares Mechanics' Bank Stock, to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The Country Bank Exchange.

The following are the Articles of Association for the conduct of the proposed Country Bank Clearing House in this City, of which Mr. Geo. W. Cuyler, of Palmyra, Wayne County, is to be the Manager, and Messrs. Hamilton White and others the Executive Committee:

The several Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and private Bankers of the State of New-York, who shall execute this instrument in the manner hereinafter mentioned, hereby associate together for the purpose of establishing in the City of New-York a common agency for the redemption of their circulating notes, and also the circulating notes of other incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and individual Bankers, pursuant to the provisions of the 5th section of the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relating to the redemption of Bank Notes," passed May 4, 1840, under the following regulations:

1. The Association shall be known as "*The New-York Country Bank Exchange.*"

2. The agency shall receive all the circulating notes of country banks in good credit, which shall be sent to it by an associate, at the legal discount of one quarter of one per cent. The circulating notes of each member of the Association, which shall be forwarded to the agency, or otherwise redeemed by it, shall be duly assorted and returned to the bank issuing the same, at a discount of one-fifth of one per cent. Exchanges shall be made and the balances settled and paid by them, through the bank in the City of New-York, with which they shall respectively keep their account, on the draft or requisition of the manager of the agency, and the balance due to the creditor banks, shall in like manner be paid by the manager to their credit respectively, in such bank in said city as they shall designate.

3. The Association shall be in no way responsible for the exchanges, nor for the balances resulting therefrom, except so far as such balances shall have actually been paid into the hands of the manager; and in such case the responsibility of the Association shall be limited to the distribution by the manager to the creditor banks of the sums received by him; and should any loss occur while said balances are in the hands of the manager, it shall be a charge only upon the specific fund hereinafter provided, to be placed in the charge of the manager.

4. Each member of the Association shall appoint the Manager thereof its legal agent for the redemption of its circulating notes as required by law.

5. For the purpose of redeeming such circulating notes as shall be offered at the agency, otherwise than through the Associated Banks, each Bank, or individual Banker, on becoming a member of the Association, shall deposit with the Manager the sum of two thousand dollars, and in case its circulation received from the Bank department, or which it shall be authorized to issue, shall exceed one hundred thousand dollars, then such deposit shall be equal to 2 ℘ cent. upon such circulation; which sum shall remain on deposit with the Association unimpaired, so long as the Bank or Banker depositing the same, shall continue a member thereof, and shall be returned on withdrawing therefrom, [illegible]

6. [illegible] by the associates quarterly, in proportion to the amount of redemption made by them respectively.

7. Each Bank belonging to the Association, may be represented at all meetings, by one or more of its principal officers, but shall be entitled to but one vote.

8. A meeting of the Association shall be held at the office of the Association, on the second Wednesday of May, in each year, at which meeting a President shall be elected by ballot. Special meetings may be called by the Executive Committee at their discretion, and shall be called by them on the written request of any five of the associates. Representatives from fifteen Banks shall at all times constitute a quorum.

9. At every annual meeting, a Standing Committee of five Bank officers shall be elected by ballot, to act as an Executive Committee, whose duty it shall be to act as a Board of Directors of the Association, with power to procure from time to time suitable rooms for the transaction of the business of the Association; to provide whatever may be necessary for the use of the agency; to appoint and remove all officers, clerks, or other persons employed, (except the Manager,) to fix their salaries, apportion and draw for the expenses, establish rules and regulations for the conduct and management of the business, in all cases not herein provided for, and generally to direct the affairs of the agency.

10. The Manager shall be appointed and his salary fixed by the Association. He shall give security, to be approved by the Executive Committee, in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, for the faithful discharge of his duties, and each clerk shall give security in the sum of ten thousand dollars.

11. The Manager, under the direction of the Executive Committee, shall have charge of all business at the agency, so far as relates to the manner in which it shall be conducted, and all the clerks shall be under his direction. He shall have power to suspend any clerk or other person employed for cause, and shall report such suspension, and the reason of it, to the Executive Committee. He shall act as Secretary at all meetings of the Association and of the Executive Committee.

12. The Executive Committee shall have power to suspend the manager, whenever, in their opinion, the interests of the Association shall require it. Upon such suspension being made, the Committee shall immediately call a meeting of the Association, and report the cause of such suspension, when final action shall be taken by the Association.

13. In case any associate shall neglect or refuse to provide for the payment of any balance against such associate, arising from the exchanges, the manager may thereupon in his discretion return the circulating notes of the defaulting bank constituting such balance, to the Bank or Banks from which the same were received, and in the same proportion as sent by them, first causing each parcel of said notes so returned to be duly protested. The Bank so in default shall thereupon be suspended from the Association by the Executive Committee, (or in their absence by the manager,) until the final determination of the Association in the matter at a meeting to be called as soon as practicable thereafter.

14. The Executive Committee shall designate a Bank or Banks in the City of New-York, in which all drafts drawn for balances shall be deposited and the funds of the Association kept.

15. New members may be admitted into the Association at any time, with the assent of the Executive Committee, such new members paying an admission fee, to be fixed by the Executive Committee, making the deposit herein before mentioned and signifying their assent to these articles, in the same manner as the original members.

16. For cause deemed sufficient by the Association at any meeting thereof, any bank may be expelled from the Association, provided a majority of the whole number of associated banks shall vote in favor thereof.

17. Any member of the Association may withdraw therefrom at any annual meeting, on giving thirty days previous notice of its intention to withdraw, to the Executive Committee—first paying its due proportion of all expenses, liabilities and losses, if any.

18. For the purpose of organization, and until the first annual meeting shall be held, George W. Cuyler, of Palmyra, in the County of Wayne, shall be the Manager of the Association, at an annual salary of five thousand dollars; and George H. Mumford, of Rochester, George W. Tifft, of Buffalo, Edward B. Judson and Hamilton White, of Syracuse, Josiah N. Sturin, of Auburn, Selon D. Hungerford, of Adams, and William R. Osborne, of Binghamton, shall constitute the Executive Committee.

19. These Articles shall be submitted to the several Banks, and individual Bankers of the State, whose notes are not redeemed at par in the cities of New-York, Albany or Troy, for their approval and adoption. When approved by the Boards of Directors of the incorporated Banks or Banking Associations, or by individual Bankers, such approval shall be signified by the signatures thereto of the President, Cashier or financial officer of the Bank or institution adopting the same. When fifty Banks shall have adopted these Articles the agency may be put in operation.

20. Amendments of these Articles may be made at any meeting of the Association, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members present, being not less than a majority of all the members belonging to the Association.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 28—[illegible] P. M.

Flour tending downward; demand fair. Sales 1,000 bbls., at $7 25@$8 for common to fancy Ohio, Michigan, $8 25 for extra Southern Illinois. Wheat—No sales of importance. Corn—Sales [illegible] at 76@77c. [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 27.

Cotton has declined ⅛c.@¼c. Flour sells at $7 50 ℘ bbl. Mess Pork $20@$20 50.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.

[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, AUG. 28.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Arrived.

[illegible]

SAILED—Schr. Mary A. [illegible]

Memoranda.

[illegible]

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 28—Arr. ships [illegible]

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]